THE PRESENT STATE OF
SCOTLAND.

UMI

THE PRESENT STATE OF
SCOTLAND.

UMI

Scotiæ Indiculum:

OR THE

Present State

OF

SCOTLAND.

Together with divers Reflections

Upon the

Antient STATE thereof.

By *A. M. Philopatris.*

In Magnis voluiſſe ſat eſt ——

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T. L.

To the High-born, and most Noble Prince, *Charles*, Duke of *Lenox*, and *Richmond* his Grace, Earl of *Darnley* and *March*, Baron of *Methwen* and *Setterington*, &c. and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

My Lord,

THE disadvantages that Dedications have met with of late, by reason of the Flatteries that have been contained in them, have rendred them suspected of the same inconveniencies, although not in the least

intended; That your Grace may not ſuffer in this too common a calamity, this Enſuing Treatiſe offers it ſelf to come into the critical Cenſures of the World, under the Auſpices of your Graces Protection: having the Aid and Countenance of ſo great and Noble a Perſonage prefixt, may in ſome manner take off the hard conſtructions of a great many. It is not to be queſtioned, but ſome will be apt to eſteem it an audacious Enterprize to undertake to give an account of the Preſent State of Scotland, *a Monarchy ſo Antient, as none in the World can exceed; a Government ſo well Eſtabliſhed in Church and* State, *that it ſeems by ſerious Reflection, that the Laws and* Statutes *of both*

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are inviolable: I ſay, My Lord, I may be called into queſtion why ſo great a Conamen became the Subject of my Studies at this time, when ſo many Learned and ſagacious Scholars of that Kingdom have declined ſo uſeful an Undertaking: To confeſs ingeniouſly, my thoughts have been perpetually bent to ſerve my Country in ſome degree or other, whereby I might manifeſt to the World the reſpect that is due to ſo Antient a Kingdom, in which by a Lawful and Legitimate Deſcent of the Crown to this preſent King, being an Independent Monarchy, and an Imperial Crown; none of the European Kings can hardly equal. This Deſign of ſerving my Country was

much prompted, when none yet have publiſhed a Treatiſe apart concerning the conſtitutions of ſo well a Governed Kingdom: If I ſhall be ſo unfortunate as to ſuffer any way by endeavouring to ſatisfie the World what my reſpects are for ſo well a conſtituted Government, your Grace, I hope, will interpoſe for me, knowing that no ſiniſter end was propoſed.

My Lord, conſider how regularly every Officer, from the higheſt to the loweſt degree, move in the ſphere of their Truſt, being ready to execute the Commands of their Maſter the King. Conſider how piouſly the Church is governed, in all things ſubmitting to Lawful Authority: conſider their Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, that ſcarce

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any of the leaſt Enormities in Life, or Errours in Judgment, can eſcape the ſevere Execution of the Juriſdiction of the Church. Theſe things conſidered, with that due reſpect they alwaies had and have for their Kings and the Royal Family, will kindle in your Grace ſuch eſteem for this Kingdom, as thoſe have had, who were your Predeceſſors of the great Honours you now enjoy.

My Lord, the Dukes of Lenox, *of whom your Grace only is the Repreſentative, have been great Lovers of their Country, which they have teſtified ſo demonſtrably to the world by the ſeveral great Offices they have performed, that their memory to this day is in great eſteem: They had al-*

waies an immediate Acceſs to their King, whom they were pleaſed to inform of the condition of his Loyal Subjects, and often did Patronize the Affairs, and Eſpouſe the Intereſt of His Majeſties good Subjects; which to this day cannot be forgot.

Your Grace needs nothing to render your Name famous in this Kingdom, being you bear that Honourable Title of Lenox, but an inclination to ſucceed them in ſuch like performances; all their Tranſactions have rendered them and the Succeſſors of their Dignity Honourable in the Kingdom. Nature ſeems to warrant a Prediction of Heroick Actions, which begin to appear in your Grace in theſe your greener years. Let then the thoughts of

advan-

advancing the Interest of this Kingdom, become as Dear to your Grace, as it was to your Noble Ancestors of the same Dignity, that when become a Cedar in the Trust of the Affairs of State, you may gain the same Honour that is due to your Titles.

My Lord, The great Trust His Majesty is pleased to commit to his great Officers of State, is exceeding honourable, and becoming an aspiring Genius; most of the Antientest of the Nobility esteeming it a greater honour to have His Majesties Commission for such Offices, than to barely enjoy the Dignity of their Honours. It may justly merit your Graces consideration, that the great Officers of State have been of the prime of the

Nobility,

Nobility, and have been very faithful in their Trust. It was upon this consideration that I presumed to offer this Treatise to come into the World with your Graces Name prefixt, that it might be known that the Family of Lenox *is not extinct, which is the great prudence of our Prince, that so Loyal a Family should not be buried in Oblivion: And likewise my design was, to give your Grace and the World a Testimony of the Esteem I have for a Representative of that Noble Family, who may in all probability acquit himself as becomes one of that Esteem and Dignity.*

This small Treatise may afford your Grace an occasion to divert your self sometimes with the prospect of

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the things contained in it, and thereby make you easie to understand the constitution of the Government, and to declare to the World that this Kingdom is not inferiour to any in respect of its Laws and Statutes, whereby the King's Prerogatives are great, and the Property of the Subject is fully secured by Law, the People having great Liberties and Freedoms. If this in any way can supply your Grace with an Information of the Government of Scotland, *then I have obtained what I so passionately desired, being in all sincerity,*

Your Graces most humble,
most obedient and most
faithful Servant,

A. M.

TO

TO THE READER.

IF it were the Custom of the Heroick Spirits of this Age to disapprove every thing that is not the *Soboles* of their own Brains, or the result of their own undertakings, then might I justly be discouraged to appear with this small demonstration of my Service to my Country; but being otherwaies persuaded of the generous Principles of this Age, that nothing which any way tends to the advancing of

of Knowledge, is any manner of way diſlikt; neither do the Criticiſms of the envious hinder the Publication of Books of this nature; which was the great encouragement I had to make this Treatiſe appear in this Juncture. The earneſt inſtigations of ſome friends urged it from my private retirements, which hath been hid for ſome time. If it do not ſatisfie the inquiſitive and curious Reader in every point, yet this he may be aſſured of, that any thing that hath eſcaped my knowledge, is not very material, as will appear by his further peruſal. Kind Reader, uſe me diſcreetly in your cenſures,

being

being it is the first undertaking, and if kindly received, may be an encouragement for me to serve you hereafter, upon some other as necessary occasion. Consider, it may happen that your own Works may be published, which likewise you would desire to be received with kind entertainment; *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris*; expecting your good construction of this, will be the greatest encouragement I can have hereafter to be serviceable to you. Farewel,

A. M.

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THE

OF SCOTLAND In General.

CHAP. I.

Of its Name, Climate, Dimension, Division, Air, Soil, Commodities, Moneys, Weights, Measures, and Buildings.

Scotland maketh the Northern Part of *Great Brittain*; it hath on the East the *German* Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidon* Sea, the West is affronted with *Ireland*, and is divided from *England* by

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the Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and the *Cheviot* hills.

Name. The name of *Scots*, from which the Kingdom is called *Scotland*, Originally is derived from *Scota*, Daughter to *Pharoah* King of *Ægypt*: The Ancient Hiſtories of the Kingdom by unanimous conſent, give this account of the Inhabitants of this Iſland, retaining that name unto this day: *Scota* being given in Marriage to *Gathelus* Son of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens*, in conſideration of the eminent ſervice, and aſſiſtance he perform'd in a War that *Pharoah* had againſt the *Ethiopians*, to whoſe Valour, and the *Grecians* that accompanied him, the King imputed the Victory; *Gathelus* deſerving ſo well, the Kings Daughter was given to him in Marriage; while *Pharoah* lived, *Gathelus* was in eſteem with the People, having encreaſed his reputation as well as his Lands: ſhortly after, *Pharoah* dying, his Son of the ſame name, who ſo cruelly

cruelly tormented the *Iſraelites* with Taxes and Bondage, having no regard to *Gathelus*, or his Services, began to uſe him inferiour to what might be expected: Notwithſtanding of this hard meaſure, *Gathelus* willingly would have afforded this *Pharoah* his Service upon all occurrences; but being warned of the Plagues that ſhould happen to the *Egyptians*, he made preparations to remove into ſome other Country, which he intended to have been *Numidia*; but being hinder'd to land there, he ſet Sail, paſſing thorow the *Streights*, taking ſome valiant *Grecians* along with him: he at laſt landed in a part of *Spain*, then called *Luſitania*, but by reaſon of his Arrival, *Portgathell*, now *Portangell*. This is ſaid to be in the Year of the world 2453. After he had conquered this People, he came to the North of *Spain*, where by reaſon of his abode, there was a Colony of People, whom he named *Scots* from his Wife *Scota*, having

wing two Sons, *Hiber* and *Himicus*, whom he ſent to an Iſland, which he heard was oppoſite to *Spain* on the North, which afterwards had its name from *Hiber*, being called *Hibernia*, now *Ireland*; the People of the Iſle being eaſily conquer'd, a great many *Scots* from *Gallicia* in *Spain*, being the name of the Colony where *Gathelus* firſt ſetled, were ſent hither, keeping their name ſtill: After ſundry engagements with the Inhabitants, the *Scots* in *Ireland* became the ſtronger, and greater Party; of theſe deſcended many Valiant and Noble Men, who came with *Fergusius*, the firſt King of *Scotland*: to fight againſt the *Picts*, who cruelly and barbarouſly at that time inſulted over ſome *Scots* who landed in *Albion*, being formerly of the *Scots* in *Ireland*.

Fergusius, the firſt King of *Scots* (in *Albion*, now *Scotland*) Son to *Ferquhard*, King of *Ireland*, was Crown'd in the fatal Marble Chair, the Year from

from the Creation of the World 3641. before the Coming of Chriſt 330. the firſt year of the 112 Olympiad, in the year 421. after the Building of *Rome*, about the beginning of the fourth Monarchy; when *Alexander* the Great vanquiſhed *Darius*, the laſt Monarch of *Perſia*, in the Reign of King *Chimarus* King of *Brittans*.

Some conjecture that *Scotland* had its name from *Scoti*, or *Scitty*, or *Scythy*, from a People of *Germany*, over whoſe Northern Limits the name of *Scythia* did extend: of the truth of this there is no manner of ground in Hiſtory.

Clim. *Edinburgh* is ſcituated between the degrees of Latitude 56 *d.* 2 *m.* of Longitude 3 *d.* 0 *m.* from *London* Weſt, longeſt day 17 hours 27 minutes. *Aberdeen* 57 d. 10 m. of Latitude 2 d. 20 m. Longitude; the moſt Northerly part of *Scotland*, is *Dunsby head*, whoſe Latitude is 58 d. 5 minutes.

The longeſt day in the moſt Northern part in this place is 18 h. 8 m.

Dimenſions. It is in length about 480 miles; it is of a much diſproportionable breadth, there being no place 60 miles diſtant from the Sea.

Diviſion. The Country is divided according to the Inhabitants, into *High-land* and *Low-land*: The People of the former live upon the Weſtern Coaſt of *Scotland*, or in ſome out Iſlands, being a hardy People, much inclinable to War, who are in a continual readineſs, whenever commanded by their Chief, as they love to call the moſt eminent Perſons of their name or Clanne. Their weapons are commonly Bow and Arrows; a people that can endure all the hardſhips of War, being bred to all manner of cunning in relation thereunto; not much truſted by the *Low-landers*: Their Chiefs have a great Authority over them; they pay little or no Rent for the Lands they hold, being obliged, when

when their Chief calls them, to be upon all occaſions at his ſervice: It was the cuſtom, when any of the Chiefs of theſe Clanns came to *Edinburgh*, they were attended with a numerous Train of theſe their Vaſſals; which appearing mutinous, was forbidden by an Act of Council: Theſe Gentlemen being allow'd to have the Attendants of their Menial Servants only; They eſpouſe the quarrel of their Maſter, being much given to revenge; and it is obſervable, that for ſome generations the private quarrels of one Family againſt another, hath been purſued with ſuch vigour, even almoſt to the ruine of both Parties. The names of theſe Clanns, are Mck. *Donald*, Mck. *Naughtoune*, Mck. *Cleane*, &c. which reckon their Families to be of a very old ſtanding in the Kingdom, by ſeveral Generals; ſome of ſeven hundred years and upwards, and others more.

The *Low-landers* bordering on the

Eaſt, have much of the diſpoſition and civility of other Countries; their Language like the *Engliſh*; and in their Habit according to the Faſhions from *France*.

Again *Scotland*, according to the Scituation of its Parts or Provinces, may be divided into two parts; *Towitt* Southwards of the River *Tay*; which made the Antient Kingdom of the *Picts*; and Eaſtwards and Northwards of the River *Tay*, which made the Antient Kingdom of the *Scots*; beſides abundance of little Iſlands lying round about.

According to its Eccleſiaſtical Government, it is divided into two Provinces, *viz.* St. *Andrews* and *Glaſcow*; theſe two Provinces into ſeveral Dioceſſes: It was long after the Chriſtian Religion was received in *Scotland*, that the Eccleſiaſtical Government was thus divided: For more full ſatisfaction of the Affairs of the Church, the inquiſitive Reader may conſult

conſult the moſt Reverend Archbiſhop *Spotiſwood*, in his Hiſtory of the Church of *Scotland*. The Chriſtian Religion in the Year of our Lord 203. which was the fourth year of *Donald* the firſt, was publickly eſtabliſhed; the King with his Queen, and many of the Nobility being then baptized; ſeveral years before this publick manifeſtation, many people were converted to the Chriſtian Faith. *Tertullian*, who liv'd ſome years before the Coronation of this King, ſpeaking of the Propagations of the Goſpel throughout the whole World, doth reckon among other Countries, the Parts of *Britanny*, unto which the *Romans* could not find acceſs: And what theſe Parts were, are no doubt that little corner of the Iſland which the *Scots* did inhabit; all the Inland of *Britanny* being ſubject to the *Romans*.

There be Authors of no ſmall credit, who tranſmit to poſterity, that

St. *Paul* after his Imprisonment at *Rome*, did visit this Island, and did Preach the Gospel in the utmost parts thereof.

Nicephorus writeth, that *Simon Zelotes* after he had travelled through *Egypt*, *Cyrene*, *Africk*, *Mauritania*, and *Lybia*, came at last *ad occidentalem oceanum insulasque Britannicas*: and there Preached the Gospel: *Dorotheus* addeth, that he was Crucified in these parts: Others write, as if Pope *Victor* did send Preachers, as first promulgers of the Gospel: but this is not very probable, being this Church, was not fashioned like to that of *Rome* in its rites, especially in the observation of *Easter*.

These foregoing opinions are not grounded upon the surest testimonies of History; the writers of most credit give place to this conjecture: That when the Apostle St. *John* was baniſh'd into the Isle *Pathmos*, some of his Disciples took their refuge hither, and were

were the first Preachers of the Gospel: The more sober are inclinable to give credit to this, because in that contention moved about *Easter*, the Christians here for some two hundred years after did retain the custom of the Oriental Church, maintaining this by the Authority of St. *John*, from whom they pleaded to have received the Faith: Others are agreed that not long after the Ascension of our Lord, whilest the Apostle St. *John* yet lived, that the Faith of our Lord was known and embraced in this Kingdom: *Origen* saith that they are to be numbred *inter primitias*, among the first Fruits of the Gentiles gathered unto Christ: This made *Petrus Cluniacensis* call the *Scots antiquiores Christianos*, of greater antiquity than many others.

Air. The Air is mild and temperate: The cold in the Winter towards the North is very sharp, but there being a great plenty of Wood and other firing, the Inhabitants do not suffer much

much by it: The heat in Summer is leſs ſcorching than in ſome parts of the Continent: There is no need of Stoves in Winter, nor Grottes in Summer.

Soil. The Soil is very wholſome, abounding with Springs and Streams; there are ſome Navigable Rivers very convenient for Trade. Towards the North it's Mountainous, yet not wanting fruitful Valleys apt for Grain, Corn, or Wood.

Commodities. There is plenty every where of Sheep, Oxen, and Coneys, and in the North, of fallow Deer: great plenty of Hens, Ducks, Geeſe, Turkeys and Pigeons, Partridges, Sea-plover, Pewits, Woodcocks, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, and Herons, *&c.* with great plenty of Salmon, Trouts, Carps and Pikes, *&c.* a great abundance of Herrings, Oyſters, Cockles, Muſles, Scate, Turbots, Freſhling, and Lobſters, *&c.* there is not wanting Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries: It abounds with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Beans,

Beans, Peaſe and Oats; as alſo Butter and Cheeſe: There are likewiſe wild Ducks, wild Geeſe, &c. and many ſorts of Sea Foul; for Raiment, there is no want of very fine Wooll; for the Country People are cloath'd with freezes fit to defend them in their work from the cold: There is likewiſe plenty of Hemp and Flax; as for linnen Cloath it is inferiour to none for its goodneſs.

For Building it wants not Stone, Slate, Alabaſter, Marble, Morter nor Lime.

For firing, Sea Coal, or Pit Coal almoſt every where at reaſonable rates, and where this is wanting, in ſome places Wood, and in others Turfs or Peats.

Moreover *Scotland* produceth a great quantity of Tin, Lead, Copper, Allom, Salt, Hops with ſeveral ſilver Mines: it is counted to be richer under ground then above, by reaſon of the Mines, which when tryed, yield much in their quantities of *Ore*.

Coyns. As to the Coyns, note that

that 13⅓ *d. ſterl.* makes a Mark, or 13 Shil. 4 *d. Scotiſh*, 20 *d. ſterl.* is 20 Shil. or a *Scotiſh l.* and 20 Shil. *ſterl.* is 18 *Scotiſh* Marks.

Meaſures, and Weights. The Meaſures for length is the Ell, and is about 4 *per cent.* greater than the Engliſh Ell.

The liquid Meaſures are ſuch as are in *England* but of a double continent: a Pint being almoſt two Engliſh Quarts, and a Scotiſh Quart one Engliſh Gallon, and ſo anſwerable; Their dry Meaſures are likewiſe of a bigger continent than theſe in *England.*

Buildings. The Churches are of ſolid Stone; moſt of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches demoliſhed, and by what remains of ſome, may be judged to have been very ample and magnificent. The firſt Reformers being more zealous than prudent, in raſing from the very foundation moſt of the renowned Abbies and Churches: Houſes in Cities are built with Stone, and in many places covered with Slate.

Slate: The Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry are well furniſhed; being all built with Stone; not much valuing Tile or Brick.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Laws of Scotland: *The Names of Kings, the Kings Power and Prerogatives, how long the Crown hath been in the Family of the* Stewarts, *what a convention of Estates is.*

THE Law of *Scotland* is made up of the Municipal and Civil Laws: The Municipal consists either of Acts of Parliament, or of the Custom, and Practices of the Colledge of Justice; which are held of no less force than Acts of Parliament, and when neither of these contradicts; the Civil Law is of force: The Lawyers being generally great Civilians, for they go to *Leiden*, *Poictiers* or *Bourges* to study the Civil Law, in which some are learned to a high degree.

Registers.

Regiſters. The Law of *Scotland* is eaſy and regular, by reaſon of Regiſters, which are ſo full, that Titles are much more eaſily learned where thoſe Regiſters are, than can be done without them; by this means, Men are not cheated in buying or conveying Eſtates; which may appear from theſe following inſtances.

1. No man can have a right to any Eſtate, but by his being ſeiſed of it; which is done by the delivery of Earth, and Stone, upon which an inſtrument is formed, called a *Saſine*, and this muſt be regiſter'd within 60 days: otherwiſe it is of no force; by which means all ſecret conveyances are cut off; for if no *Saſine* be paſt upon them; or if theſe be not put in the Regiſters, (which every one may ſearch) the conveyance is of no force.

2. All Bonds have a clauſe in them for inſerting them in the publick Regiſters, and they being Regiſter'd, without any further action, by a Charge

Charge of ſix days the Debtor muſt make payment, otherwaies, Writs called Letters of Horning Caption, and Poynding are given out, by the firſt of which, the party is under outlawery and Rebellion, and forfeits to the King his Perſonal Eſtate: and if he continues a year under it, the liferent of his real Eſtate; in which the Creditor is to be prefer'd for his intereſt; the reſt goes into the Exchequer: By the Letters of Caption the party is ſeized on, and put in Priſon; nor is his Houſe a place of ſecurity, but may be ſearched for him; by the Letters of poynding the Debtors Goods may be diſtrained, wherever they can be found.

A third inſtance is, that any Creditor may ſerve a Writ on his Debtor, called Letters of Inhibition, by which he can make no diſpoſition of his goods, or Eſtate, till the party be ſatisfied; and is *null* and to no effect that he doth after, if theſe Letters be returned Regiſter'd within 21 days after they are

ſer-

ſerved; otherwaies they have no force: thus this ancient Kingdom is govern'd by the Civil Law as in many other things might be inſtanced, by which they ſecurely enjoy what they have or may purchaſe.

The Kingdom of *Scotland* hath been govern'd by Kings, in as long a Succeſſion as any Nation in the World as by this enſuing Catalogue of the Kings may appear, each of them lineally ſucceeding others, ſince *Fergusius*, the firſt King, in the year from the Creation of the World 3641.

Fergusius.

Fergusius.
Feritharis.
Mainus.
Dornadilla.
Nothatus.
Rutherus.
Reutha.
Thereus.
Joſina.
Finnanus.
Durſtus.
Evenus 1.
Gillus nothus.
Evenus 2.
Ederus.
Evenus 3.
Metellanus.
Caratacus.
Corbredus.
Dardanus.
Corbredus 2.
Galdus Cog.
Luctacus.
Mogaldus.
Conarus.

Ethodius 1.
Satrael.
Donaldus 1.
Ethodius 2.
Athirco.
Nathalocus.
Findochus.
Donaldus 2.
Donaldus 3.
Crathlinthus.
Fincormachus.
Romachus.
Anguſianus.
Fethelmachus.
Eugenius 1.
Fergusius 2.
Eugenius 2.
Dongardus.
Conſtantinus 1.
Congallus 1.
Goranus.
Eugenius 3.
Congallus 2.
Kinnatollus.
Aidanus.
Kennethus.

Kennethus.
Eugenius 4.
Ferchardus 1.
Donaldus 4.
Ferchardus 2.
Malduinus.
Eugenius 5.
Eugenius 6.
Amberkelethus.
Eugenius 7.
Mordacus.
Etfinus.
Eugenius 8.
Ferguſius 3.
Salvathius.
Aihajus.
Congallus.
Dongallas.
Alpinus.
Kennethus 2.
Donaldus 5.
Conſtantinus 2.
Ethus.
Gregorius.
Donaldus 6.
Conſtantinus 3.
Milcolumbus 1.
Indulfus.
Duffus.
Culenus.
Kennethns 3.
Conſtantinus 4.
Cog. Calvus.
Grimus.
Milcolumbus 2.
Donaldus.
Milcolumbus 3.
Donaldus Banus.
Duncanus.
Edgarus.
Alexander 1.
Cog. Acer.
David 1.
Milcolumbus 4.
Guilielmus.
Alexander 2.
Alexander 3.
Joannes Balliolus.
Robertus Bruſſius
David 2.

Edw.

Edw. Balliolus.
Robertus 2.
Robertus 3.
Jacobus 1.
Jacobus 2.
Jacobus 3.
Jacobus 4.
Jacobus 5.
Henricus Stuartus cum Maria Stuarta.
JACOBUS 6.
Carolus 1.
Carolus 2.
In all 109.

The

The King is an abſolute and unaccountable Monarch, and (as the Law calls him) a free Prince of a Sovereign Power, having as great Liberties and Prerogatives by the Laws of this Realm, and priviledge of his Crown and Diadem, as any other King or Potentate whatſoever; ſo that is deliver'd as a maxim in the heads of our Law.

That all juriſdiction ſtands and conſiſts in the Kings Perſon, by reaſon of his Royal Authority, and Crown, and is competent to no Subject; but flows and proceeds from the King, having ſupream juriſdiction; and is given and committed by him to his Subjects, as he pleaſes, which clearly demonſtrates his Royal Prerogative.

The Crown deſcends by Inheritance, the Heir female, not being excluded; and to this day the undoubted

ed Right to it, has been above three hundred years in the family of the *Stewarts*, and is now in the Perſon of King *Charles* the Second: His Majeſties Title is *Dei Gratia* of *Scotland*, *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, defender of the Faith, whom God long preſerve in the Throne of his Anceſtors; upon the Death of a King there is no *Inter-Regnum*; the next Heir is preſently King, the Coronation being only a ſolemn Inſtalment, in that which was his right before: before their Coronation, they hold only convention of Eſtates, but no Parliaments before they are Crowned.

A Convention of Eſtates is made up of the ſame Members that conſtitute a Parliament; but can make no Laws, only they can lay impoſitions on the Subjects. They do not ſit in State; they have been moſt uſed before the Kings were Crowned: the Lord Chancellor is preſident in the Convention of Eſtates as well as in Parliaments. When

When a King is Crowned, he ſwears the Oath appointed to be taken at the Coronation: which before the Reformation was no other, than that ſet down in the *Roman* Pontificial, ſworn by Kings, for there is no proviſion made about it in our Law; but at the Reformation it was enacted, *That all Kings at the time of their Coronation, ſhould make their faithful promiſe by Oath to govern according to Law, and maintain the Proteſtant Religion*, &c. *which Oath is to be found in that Act of the firſt Parlia.* Jac. 6. C. 8. Anno 1567.

Prerogatives of the Crown. The Prerogatives of the Crown are great, as Power of Peace, and War, the Power of raiſing, and arming the Subjects, the Power of the Mint, the nomination of all Officers both of State and of War, and of Juſtice: (except ſome Sheriffs that are ſuch by Inheritance) the Power of calling, adjourning (Prorogation is not in our

Law) and diſſolving of Parliaments, the giving the Votes of Parliament, the Authority of Laws, the executing of the Law, and the pardoning of offences, are wholly and only in the Crown.

Church Government. But to theſe, ſince His Majeſties Happy Reſtauration, great additions hath been made: In the Reign of King *James* the ſixth, the Power of general Aſſemblies was raiſed very high by Law, which occaſioned the ſad diſaſter in the Church, and laid a foundation to all the late troubles of the State, notwithſtanding the Supremacy in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs was alwaies in the Crown, ſince the Reformation; yet it was pretended as contrary to Law, for the King to introduce any thing into the Church, without the conſent of the general Aſſembly: It was therefore enacted in Parliament, *Act* 1. 2. *Parl.* held by the Duke of *Lauderdale*: That the external Government and polity of the

the Church was wholly in the King's Power; and that his Order ſent to the Privy Council, and publiſhed by them, about all Eccleſiaſtical Matters, Meetings and Perſons were to be obeyed by his Subjects, any Law or practice to the contrary notwithſtanding: So that in all matters that relate to the Church-Government, the King's Power is abſolute.

Militia. The ſecond point is concerning the Militia: By the Antient Laws of *Scotland*, all the Kings Subjects were to aſſiſt him in Wars; upon which a great Enlargement of the King's Prerogative was grafted at laſt, by two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of *Scotland* offering to the King to Raiſe and Arm twenty thouſand Foot, and two thouſand Horſe, and to furniſh them with forty daies Proviſion, to march into any of His Majeſties Dominions of *Scotland*, *England*, or *Ireland*, for ſuppreſſing any Forein Invaſions, Inteſtine Trouble, or

Inſurrection, or for any other Service, wherein His Majeſties Honour, Authority or Greatneſs may be concerned.

And theſe Forces by another Act, are to give due Obedience to all ſuch Directions, as they ſhall receive from His Majeſties Privy Council.

Trade. A third point is, The ordering and diſpoſing of Trade with Forein Nations, and the laying of Reſtraints and Impoſitions upon Forein Imported Commodities, which is declared a Prerogative of the Crown.

With theſe Sacred Prerogatives is the Crown of *Scotland* inveſted; not inferiour to any Crown in *Europe* for its Dignity and Power.

The King only, and the King alone by His Royal Prerogative, hath Power, without Act of Parliament, to declare War, to make Peace, make Leagues and Treaties with any Forein States; give Commiſſions for levying Men and Arms by Sea or by Land; yea for preſſing Men, if need require: The King

King only, and the King alone, diſpoſes of all Magazines, Ammunitions, Caſtles, Fortreſſes, Ports, Havens, and publick Moneys. The King appoints the Metal, Weight, purity and value of Money; and by his Proclamation any Forein Coin may be lawful.

The King by His Royal Prerogative, of His meer will and pleaſure, may convoke, adjourn, remove, and diſſolve Parliaments; may to any Act paſſed in Parliament, refuſe to give, (without rendring any reaſon) His Royal Aſſent, without which, a Bill is a meer Chimera: May at His pleaſure encreaſe the number of the Members of Parliament, as daily experience teſtifieth, by creating more Barons, and beſtowing priviledges upon other Towns to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament: Yea may call to Parliament by Writ whom His Majeſty thinketh fit, and may refuſe to ſend His Writ to others that have ſate in other Parliaments. His Majeſty alone

hath the Choice and Nomination of all Magiſtrates, Counſellours, and Officers of State; of all Biſhops, and other High Dignities of the Church; the beſtowing of all Honours, both of the higher and lower Nobility of *Scotland*. It is in the power of the King alone to chuſe, and name all Commanders, and other Officers, at Sea or Land: The power of determining Rewards for Services, and Puniſhments for Miſdemeanours.

The King by His Letters Patent may erect new Counties, Biſhopricks, Univerſities, Cities, Burroughs, Hoſpitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Courts of Juſtice, and Free Warants, *&c.*

The King by His Prerogative hath power to enfranchiſe an Alien; whereby he is enabled to purchaſe Houſes or Lands, and to bear ſome Offices: Hath power to grant Letters of Mart, or Repriſal. No Proclamation can be made but by the King: The King only can give Patents in caſe of Loſſes by Fire,

Fire, to receive the Charitable Benevolences of the people; without which no man may ask it publickly.

The King by His Prerogative, is *Ultimus Hæres Regni*, and is the Receptacle of all Eſtates, when no Heir appears: For this cauſe all Eſtates for want of Heirs, or by forfeiture, fall to the King: All Spiritual Benefices, for want of Preſentation by the Biſhop, are lapſed at laſt to the King, all Mony, Gold, Silver, Plate, found (and the owners not known) belongs to the King; ſo all Wayfs, Strays, Wrecks, not granted by him or any former Kings, all waſt Ground or Land recovered from the Sea, all Lands of Aliens before Naturalization, and all things whereof the property is not known, all Gold and Silver Mines, in whoſe Ground ſoever they are found.

The King's Power in the Church. In the Church the Kings Prerogative is great: he only hath the Patronage of all Biſhopricks, none can be choſen,

whom he hath not firſt nominated, none can be conſecrated Biſhop, or take poſſeſſion of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick, without the King's ſpecial Writ or Aſſent: He is the nurſing Father of the Church, the King hath Power to call a National Synod, and by his Commiſſioners to make conſtitutions relating to the Government, and polity of the Church: This National Synod was ſtiled the General Aſſembly, which according to its Conſtitution and Authority ſetled in King *James* the ſixths minority, was made up of two Miniſters, Commiſſioners from every Presbytery, and one lay Elder, a Commiſſioner from every Royal Burrough, one from every Univerſity, & one from the King: Theſe had the Supream Authority about all Church-matters: How much trouble this Aſſembly General bred King *James* the ſixth, and the pretentions the Church made afterward, the ſad deſolations of the Church of *Scotland* in theſe

theſe times do ſufficiently bear witneſs: A ſhadow of this ſtill remains, for the *S*upream Eccleſiaſtical Court is declared to be a National *S*ynod made of Biſhops, and Deans, and two Miniſters from every Preſbytery, one of whom is of the Biſhops nomination, and a Commiſſioner from every Univerſity, yet nothing is to be propoſed, but by the King or his Commiſſioner, nor can any thing that they do, be of force: till it be ratified by the King; but of this *S*ynod their is no need, being the King's Supremacy is ſo large, it is evident, that the King is over all *P*erſons, as well in Eccleſiaſticks, as Civil, Supream.

From the King of *Scotland* there is no appeal in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs to the Biſhop of *Rome*, as it is in other principal Kingdoms of *Europe*.

There is no appeal in civil Affairs, as in other Dominions of *Chriſtendom*, nor, in either Eccleſiaſtical or Civil, to the *P*eop'e, who in themſelves, o by

their Repreſentatives in *P*arliament, were ever ſubordinate to the King.

The King being the only *S*overaign, and Supream Head, is furniſh'd with plenary *P*ower, *P*rerogative, and Juriſdiction to render Juſtice to every Member within his Dominions: He may be properly call'd (as all great *P*rinces) Gods Vice gerent, being ſo much Majeſty and Power is repreſented by him, whereby the *P*eople have ſo much the higher eſteem, and more reverend awfulneſs of him; for if that fails, nothing can be expected but confuſion, impiety, and calamity.

The Ancient Chriſtians, out of an high reſpect to their Chriſtian Kings, and Emperors, uſed to attribute the Titles of God, though imperfectly, and analogically in them, yet eſſentially and perfectly only in God, and the good Chriſtians of theſe times, out of their exceſs of reſpect, were wont to ſwear by the Majeſty of the Emperour (as *Joſeph* once by the life of *Pharaoh*)

Pharoah) ſome writers of that Age ſeem to juſtifie it, as being done only to beget a reſpect in theſe times in the hearts of the People for their Kings.

The King is not ſubject to Death, becauſe he is a Corporation in himſelf, that liveth for ever: All *Inter-Regna* being unknown in *Scotland*, the ſame moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully, and abſolutely, without any Coronation, Ceremony, or Act to be done.

The King is every where in all His Courts of Juſtice, in all His Palaces; therefore it is that all His Subjects ſtand bare in the Preſence-Chamber, whereſoever the Chair of State is placed, though the King be many miles diſtant from thence: By his Prerogative of pardoning whom the Law hath condemned, the King is in a manner inveſted with Omnipotency, by raiſing men from Death to Life: Can create to the higheſt Dignity, and annihilate the ſame at pleaſure: All

punishments proceed from him in his Courts of Justice, and it is not lawful for any Subject to revenge himself.

In consideration of these and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in Christendom, nor other Potentate receives from His Subjects more Reverence, Honour and Respect, than the King of *Scotland:* All His people at their first Addresses kneel to him; all persons (not the *P*rince nor the Heir apparent excepted) stand bare in the presence of the King, and in the *P*resence-Chamber, though in the King's absence. The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his presence, is of as high a nature and credit, as any Record; and in all Writs sent forth for dispatch, he useth no other Witness but himself; *viz. Teste meipso.*

CHAP

CHAP. III.

Of Succeſsion, and the next Heirs to the Crown of Scotland.

THE King of *Scotland* hath Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom; upon the Death of the King the next of kindred, though born out of the Dominions of *Scotland*, or born of *P*arents, not Subjects of *Scotland*, is immediately King before any *P*roclamation, Coronation, publication, or conſent of *P*eers or people: The Crown deſcends from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of Sons to the Eldeſt Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother, and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother to the Siſter, and her Heirs. The Salique Law or Cuſtom

ſtom of *France*, hath here no more force than it had anciently among the Jews, or in *Spain*, and other Hereditary Kingdoms: The Salique Law is of force only among the *French*, *Turks* and *Barbarians*, and hath been ſo of a long time.

At the Death of the King, die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commiſſions granted to Judges.

In the King's Infancy, a fit perſon of the Nobility is made choice of in Parliament, who by nature or alliance hath moſt intereſt in the preſervation of the Life and Authority of the Infant.

In *Scotland* the King being abſent, by His Majeſties Commiſſion, the Lord High Commiſſioner, to whom the King commits the grand and weighty Affairs of the Kingdom, doth by Inſtructions from His Majeſty, regulate the Affairs, and redreſſes the Grievances of the Kingdom.

Of

Of the preſent King of Scotland.

The King now Reigning, is *Charles* the Second of that name; his name of *Baptiſm Charles*, in the *German* Tongue ſignifies one of a maſculine ſtrength or virtue.

Surname.

His ſurname is *Stuart*, which firſt, by Office, was given to *Walter*, Father to *Robert* King of *Scotland*, from whom our preſent King is deſcended; he was grand Seneſcal, or High Steward, or *Stuart* of *Scotland*, as bearing ſuch an Office; by a long and vulgar errour it hath ſo prevailed, that it was accounted the ſurname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many Families deſcended from them.

The Genealogy.

The King, now Reigning, is Son to King *Charles* the Martyr, and the Princeſs *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of King *Henry* the Great of *France*, from which two Royal Stocks, he hath in his

his veins all the Royal Blood of *Europe* concentred; he is deſcended lineally, & lawfully from *Scotiſh* Kings, for almoſt 2000 years; the King now Reigning the 109th; ſo that for Royal Extraction and long line of juſt deſcent, His Majeſty now Reigning, excels all the Monarchs of all the Chriſtian, if not of the whole world.

Birth.

He was born the 29th of *May* 1630. at the Royal Palace of St. *James*'s; over which houſe, the ſame day at noon, was ſeen by thouſands a Star, and ſoon after the Sun ſuffered an Eclipſe; a ſad preſage, as ſome then divined, that this Princes power ſhould for ſome time be Eclipſed, as it hath been, and ſome Subject, ſignified by a Star, ſhould have extraordinary ſplendor.

Baptized.

Was Chriſtened the 27th of *June* following, by the then Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Laud*.

Had for his Godfathers, his two Uncles,

Uncles, *Lewis* the 13th King of *France*, and *Frederick* Prince Palatine of the *Rhein*, then called King of *Bohemia*, repreſented by the Duke of *Richmond*, and Marquis of *Hamilton*: His God-mother being then the Queen Mother of *France*, repreſented by the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*.

Had for Governeſs, *Mary* Counteſs of *Dorſet*. In *May* 1633. he was firſt Knighted, and immediately after he was made Knight of the Garter, and inſtalled at *Windſor*.

Education.

At the Age of Eight he had for Governour, the Earl, afterwards Marquis, now Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and after him the Late Earl of *Barkſhire*; and for Tutor or Præceptor Dr. *Duppa*, then Dean of *Chriſt Church*, after Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and lately of *Wincheſter*.

At the Age of Twelve, was with the King his Father at the Battel of *Edge Hill*; and ſoon after, at *Oxford* was committed to the care of the Marquis of *Hertford*. About

About Fourteen years old, was in the Head of an Army in the West of *England*: At the Age of Fifteen a Marriage was proposed between him and the Eldest Daughter of the King of *Portugal*, the *Infanta Joanna* since deceased: Two years after was from *Cornwal* transported to the Isle of *Scilly*, and after to *Jersey*, and thence to his Royal Mother to St. *Germains*, near *Paris*: At this time the Parliament in *England* being at variance with the King.

A little time after, he was at Sea, with some Naval Forces, endeavouring to rescue the King his Father, then in the Isle of *Wight*, out of the wicked hands of his Rebellious Subjects: Not many months after, upon the sad news of the horrid Murther of his Royal Father, he was in *Holland* first saluted King, and soon after proclaimed in *Scotland*, being not yet nineteen years of Age.

At the Age of Twenty, from *Holland*

land he landed in *Scotland*, *June* 1650. and in *January* following, to the joy of His Loyal Subjects there, he was Crowned at *Scoone*, the place where his Anceſtors had been Crowned: At his Coronation there was this Solemnity: A Reverend and Learned Divine, Mr. *Robert Douglaſs*, preaching a Sermon concerning the Dignity and Honour due to Kings; all the Nobility being preſent, he was inveſted with the *Regalia*. The Crown being put upon his Royal Head, he was by the joyful Acclamations of his people ſaluted King; all of them preſent with one voice crying out, *God ſave the King*, *God ſave the King*, *God ſave the King*: Theſe preciſe times not allowing the ordinary Rites of Coronation.

The third of *September* 1651. fought the Battel of *Worceſter*, whence after the unfortunate loſs of his whole Army, wandring in diſguiſe about *England* for ſix weeks, and moſt wonderfully preſerved, he was, at length, tranſ-

tranſported from a Creek near *Shoram*, in *Suſſex*, to *Feccam*, near *Havre de Grace* in *France*; in which Kingdom, with his Royal Brothers, and divers *Scotiſh* and *Engliſh* Nobility, Clergy and Gentry, he was for ſome years received, and treated as King of *Scotland* and *England*. Afterwards he paſſed his time in *Germany*, *Flanders* and *Spain* in the ſtudies and exerciſes moſt befitting a Prince, until the year 1660. at which time being at *Bruſſels* in the *Spaniſh* Territories, perceiving a general inclination of his Subjects in *England* to receive him, he providently removed himſelf to *Breda*, within the Dominions of the United Provinces, in the Netherlands, and thence in *May* to the *Hague*: After a little abode there, by the humble invitation of his *Scotiſh* and *Engliſh* Subjects, he imbarked at *Scheveling*, the 23 of *May* 1660. and with a gallant Fleet, and gentle gale of wind, landed the 25th at *Dover*, and on the 29th

29th following, being his Birth-day, and then juſt 30 years of Age, he entered into *London*, being attended with moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of the Three Kingdoms, where he was received with the greateſt and moſt univerſal Joy and Acclamations, and Magnificence, that could poſſibly be expreſſed: And on the 23d of *April* 1661. was Crowned with great Solemnity & Ceremony at *Weſtminſter*.

His Majeſties life hath been full of wonders: But three paſſages eſpecially ſeem miraculous: Firſt at his Birth, a bright Star ſeen over him at Noonday, by many thouſands. Secondly, His eſcape in, and after the Battel of *Worceſter*, when being in the very heart of *England*, forſaken by all; a ſumm of money by publick Act promiſed to thoſe that ſhould diſcover him; and penalty of High Treaſon to any one that ſhould conceal him, when he was ſeen, and known by many perſons of all ſorts and conditions,

tions, whereof divers were very indigent, and ſo very ſubject to be tempted with the propoſed Reward, and divers of the Female Sex, and ſo moſt unapt to retain a ſecret: When he was neceſſitated to wait ſo many weeks, and appear in ſo many places and companies, before a fit opportunity of Tranſportation could be found. Thirdly, His Majeſties Reſtauration, (*quippe impoſſibile fuit filium tot precationum, & tot lacrymarum, & tot miraculorum periiſſe*) that after ſo many years diſpoſſeſſion, his moſt inveterate, potent, ſubtle enemies in full and quiet poſſeſſion, on a ſudden the deſire of him ſhould, like Lightning, or a mighty Torrent, run over his Kingdoms, in ſuch a manner, that he ſhould be ſolemnly invited, magnificently conducted, and triumphantly received, without blood, blows, bargain, or any obligation to any Forein Prince or Potentate.

This was the Lord's doing, and muſt

muſt for ever be marvellous in our eyes. Juſtly might the Great *Turk*, hearing of His Majeſties Reſtauration, declare, if he were to change his Religion, he would adore, and worſhip the God of the King of Great *Britain.*

Of His Sacred Perſon, of His Life and Safety, the Laws of *Scotland* are ſo tender, that it is High Treaſon only to imagine, or intend the Death of the King: And becauſe by imagining, or conſpiring the Death of the King's Counſellors, or great Officers of his Houſhold, the deſtruction of the King might enſue, the Law hath provided they ſhould be puniſhed with Death: The King's Perſon is in ſo high an eſteem, that to offend againſt thoſe perſons that repreſent the King, as to kill ſome of the Crown Officers, or the King's Judges, or to counterfeit the King's Seal, or his Moneys, is made High Treaſon, becauſe, by all theſe the King's Perſon is repreſented; and

High

High Treaſon is ſo horrid, that beſides loſs of Life and Honour, Real and Perſonal Eſtate to the Criminal: His Heirs alſo are to loſe the ſame for ever, and to be ranked amongſt the Peaſantry and Ignoble, till the King ſhall pleaſe to reſtore them.

The Law, by no means, will ſuffer an Idiot or Lunatick to go unpuniſh'd in caſe of Treaſon againſt the King, (who cannot be ſaid to have any will, and ſo cannot offend) who during his Idiocy or Lunacy, ſhall kill, or go about to kill the King; he ſhall be puniſh'd as a Traytor; yet being *non compos mentis*, the Law holds he cannot commit Felony, or petty Treaſon, nor other ſorts of High Treaſon.

Moreover, for the precious regard of the Perſon of the King, no Phyſick ought to be adminiſtred to the King, but what his Phyſicians prepare with their own hands, and not by the hands of an Apothecary; and to uſe no Chyrurgions, but ſuch as are ſworn the King's Chyrurgions. All

All His Subjects, by Oath of Allegiance, are obliged and bound to defend His Person, in his natural, as well as political capacity, with His own life and limbs: He is *Pater Patriæ*; *& dulce & decorum est pro Patria mori*: To lose life or limb in defending the King from Conspiracies, Rebellions, or Invasions, or the Execution of His Laws, should seem a pleasant thing to every Loyal hearted Subject.

The King's Revenue anciently consisted most in Crown-Lands, which could not be alienated, but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of the Vassals of the Crown: But most of these have been of late years given away, and most of the Tenures of Lands are changed, although there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards: The Re

venue is now raised out of the Customs and Excise: The last is given this King for life; but the former is in the Crown for ever: The rest is raised out of what remains of the Crown-Lands, and the Wards.

The King of *Scotland* beareth for his Soveraign Ensigns Armorial, as followeth, a double Tressure counterflowered *de Lys* Or, and a Lion Rampant *Gules*.

Of the Present Queen of Scotland, England, *&c.*

Donna Catherina Infanta of *Portugal*, being Queen Consort of *Scotland*, *England*. &c. and the Second Person in the Kingdoms, was Daughter of *Don Juan* the fourth of that Name, King of *Portugal*, and of *Donna Lucia* Daughter of *Don Guzman El bueno*, a *Spaniard*, Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, who was Lineally

ally deſcended from *Ferdinando de la Cerde*, and his Conſort *Blanche*: To whom *Lewis* King of *France*, her Father relinquiſht his Right and Title to *Spain*, deſcended to him by his Mother *Blanche*, Eldeſt Daughter and Heir of *Alphonſo*, the *Spaniſh* King.

The Queen was born the fourteenth of *Novemb.* 1638. at *Villa Vicoſa* in *Portugal*: ſhe was baptized *Catherina*, ſignifying in Greek pure: her Father being then Duke of *Briganza* (though right Heir of the Crown of *Portugal*) the moſt potent Subject in *Europe*; for a third part of *Portugal* was holden of him then, in Vaſſallage. The Queen is only Siſter, at preſent, of *Don Alphonſo*, the ſixth of that Name, and twenty third King of *Portugal*; born 1643. Hath another Brother more called *Don Pedro*, born 1648.

who is now Regent of the Kingdom of *Portugal.*

Having been moſt carefully and piouſly educated by her Mother, and at the Age of twenty two, deſired in Marriage by King *Charles* the Second, (the Marriage not long after concluded by the Negotiation of *Don Franciſco de Melo Con. de Ponte Marquis de Saude*, and then Extraordinary Ambaſſadour of the King of *Portugal*) and ſolemnized at *Lisbon*: ſhe embarkt for *England* upon the twenty third of *April*, 1662. and was ſafely, by the Earl of *Sandwich*, conducted by a ſquadron of Ships, to *Portſmouth*, where the King firſt met her, and was Re-married by the then Biſhop of *London*, who afterwards was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

On the 23d. of *Auguſt* 1662. Her Majeſty coming by Water from *Hampton-*

Hampton Court, was with great pomp and magnificence, first received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, at *Chelsey*, and thence conducted by Water to *Whitehall*.

The Portion she brought with her was eight hundred millions of Reas, or two millions of Cruſadoes, being about three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, together with that important place of *Tangier* upon the the Coaſt of *Africk*, and the Iſle of *Bombaim*, near *Goa*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; with a priviledge that any Subjects of the King of Great *Britain*, &c. may Trade freely in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies* Plantations, belonging to the *Portugues*.

The Queen's Joynture, by the Articles of Marriage, is thirty thouſand pound ſterling *per annum*, and the King, out of his great affection

toward her, hath, as an Addition, settled upon her 10000 *l. per annum* more.

The Queen's Arms, as Daughter to the King of *Portugal*, is Argent, Five Scutcheons Azure cross-wise; each Scutcheon charged with Five Plates or Besants Argent saltier-wise, with a Point sable, the Border gules, charged with Six Castles Or.

Queen *Catherine* is a Personage of rare perfections, of eminent Piety and Modesty, and extraordinary Religious and Charitable.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the preſent Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood: And firſt of the Duke of Albany *and* York.

THE Firſt Prince of the Blood, is the moſt Illuſtrious Prince, *James* Duke of *Albany* and *York*, Second Son to King *Charles* the Martyr, and only Brother to the preſent King our Sovereign.

He was Born *Octob.* 14. 1633. the 24th of the ſame month was Baptized, and afterward committed to the Government of the then Counteſs of *Dorſet*. There was no Ceremony uſed in *England* when he was created D. of *York*, which was the 27. of *July* 1643. the iniquity of theſe

times not admitting thereof: *Scotland* not being so happy as to have him, or any of the Royal Family at that time among them.

After the Surrender of *Oxford*, His Royal Highness was in 1646. conveyed to *London*, by the prevailing disloyal Part of the Two Houses of Parliament, and committed with his Brother *Gloceſter*, and Sister *Elizabeth*, to the care of the Earl of *Northumberland*.

In the year 1648. Aged about Fifteen, was by Collonel *Bampfield* conveyed in a disguise, or habit of a Girl beyond Sea; first to his Sister, the Princess Royal of *Orange* in *Holland*, and afterwards to the Queen his Mother, then at *Paris*; where he was carefully educated in the Religion of the Church of *England*, and in all Exercises meet for such a Prince. About

About the Age of Twenty, in *France* he went into the Campagne, and ſerved with much Gallantry under the great Commander, the then Proteſtant Mareſchal *de Turene*, for the *French* King, againſt the *Spaniſh* Forces in *Flanders*.

Notwithſtanding which, upon a Treaty between the *French* King and *Cromwell* the Uſurper in 1655. being obliged with all his Retinue to leave the *French* Dominions, and invited into *Flanders* by *Don Juan* of *Auſtria*, he there ſerved under him, againſt the *French* King, then leagued with the *Engliſh* Rebels againſt *Spain*; where his Magnanimity and Dexterity in Martial Affairs (though unſucceſsful) were very eminent.

In the year 1660. came over with the King into *England*, and being Lord High Admiral in the year 1665.

in the War against the United States of the *Netherlands*, commanded in Person the whole Royal Navy, on the Sea, between *England* and *Holland*, where with incomparable valour, and extraordinary hazard of his own Royal Person; after a most sharp Engagement, he obtained a signal Victory over the whole *Dutch* Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Opdam*, who perisht with his own, and many more *Dutch* Ships in that Fight.

He married *Anne*, the Eldest Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, late Lord High Chancellour of *England*, which Lady is deceased; by whom he had a numerous Issue; whereof are living first the Lady *Mary*, now Princess of *Orange*, Born *April* 30. 1662. whose Godfather was Prince *Rupert*, and Godmothers the Dutchess of *Buckingham*, and *Ormond*:

Ormond: His Royal Highneſſes other Daughter is the Lady *Anne*, Born in *Feb.* 1664. whoſe Godfather was *Gilbert*, then Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury:* Her Godmothers were the young Lady *Mary* her Siſter, and the Dutcheſs of *Monmouth*. This preſent Dutcheſs hath had ſeveral Children, but are all dead: Her Royal Highneſs is Daughter to the Duke of *Modena* in *Italy*.

The Titles of His Royal Highneſs are Duke of *Albany* and *York*, Earl of *Ulſter*, Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, &c.

Of the Prince of Orange.

Next to the Duke of *York* and his Iſſue, is *William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, only Iſſue of the deceaſed Princeſs Royal, *Mary*, Eldeſt Daughter to King *Charles* the Firſt, and

wedded

wedded 1641. to *William* of *Nassaw*, Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the States General, both by Land and by Sea.

His Highness the present Prince was Born Nine daies after his Father's Death, on the 14th day of *November* 1650. had for his Godfathers, the Lords States General of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Delph*, *Leyden*, and *Amsterdam*.

His Governess was the Lady *Stanhop*, then Wife to the *Heer Van Hemvliet*: At Eight years of Age was sent to the University of *Leyden*.

His yearly Revenue is about 60000 *l.* sterling, besides Military Advantages: He is a valorous Prince, and a great example of Valour and Courage; besides, a great lover of Souldiers.

Of

Of the Princeſs Henrietta.

The next Heir (after the forenamed) to the Crown of *Scotland*, is the Princeſs *Henrietta* her Iſſue, who was Born the 16th day of *June* 1664. at *Exeter*, during the heat of the Late Rebellion: After the ſurrender of *Exeter*, conveyed to *Oxford*, and thence 1646. to *London*, whence with her Governeſs the Lady *Dalkeith*, ſhe eſcaped into *France*, was there educated, as became her high Birth and Quality; but being left wholly to the care and maintenance of the Queen her Mother at *Paris*, embraced the *Romiſh* Religion.

At the Age of ſixteen was married to the only Brother of the *French* King, the Illuſtrious Prince *Philip*, then Duke of *Aujou*, till the death

death of the Uncle, and now Duke of *Orleans*, whose Revenue is 1100000 Livers *Tournois*, besides his Appanage.

Her Portion was 40000 *l.* sterl. her Joynture to be the same with the Dutchess Dowager of *Orleans*: This Princess had one Daughter who is now married to the King of *Spain*.

Of the Prince Elector Palatine.

There being left alive no more of the Off-spring of King *Charles* the First, the next Heirs of the Crown of *Scotland*, are the Issue, and Descendants of *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*; only Sister to the said King, who was married to *Frederick* Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, afterwards stiled King of *Bohemia*; whose Eldest Son was *Charles Lodowick*, Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, com-

commonly called the *Palsegrave*, from the High *Dutch Pfaltzgraff*, *Palatii* comes; was Born the 22d of *Decemb.* 1617. at *Heydelberg*, and afterwards at the Age of three or four years conveyed thence into the Countries of *Wittenberg* and *Brandenburg*, then into *Holland*; and at the *Hague*, and at the Univerſity of *Leyden*, was educated in a Princely manner: At the Age of Eighteen years, came into *England*, was created Knight of the Garter; about two years after, fought a Battel at *Vlotta* in *Weſtphalia*.

In the year 1637. paſſing *incognito* thorow *France*, to take poſſeſſion of *Briſach* upon the *Rhine*, which the Duke of *Saxon Weymar* intended to deliver up unto him; together with the Command of his Army: he was by the quick-ſighted Cardinal *Richlieu* diſcovered at *Moulins*,

Moulins, and thence ſent back Priſoner to the *Bois de Vincennes*, where after twenty three weeks Impriſonment, he was by the mediation of the King of Great *Britain*, ſet at Liberty.

In the year 1643. he came again into *England*, and with the King's ſecret Conſent, (becauſe the King could not continue unto him the wonted Penſion, whileſt the Rebels poſſeſt the greateſt part of His Majeſties Revenues) made his Addreſs to, and abode with the diſloyal part of the Lords and Commons at *Weſtminſter*, until the Murther of the ſaid King, and the Reſtauration of the Lower Palatinate, according to the famous Treaty of *Munſter*, for which he was conſtrained to quit all his Right to the upper Palatinate, and accept of an Eighth Electorſhip, at a juncture of Time, when

when the King of Great *Britain* (had he not been engaged at home by an impious Rebellion) had been the moſt conſiderable of all others at that Treaty, and this Prince, his Nephew, would have had the greateſt Advantages there.

In the year 1650. he eſpouſed the Lady *Charlotte*, at *Caſſele* Daughter to the *Landgrave* of *Heſſen*; he had one Son named *Charles*, who is now preſent Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*; a hopeful and magnanimous Prince: He had likewiſe one Daughter named *Charlotte*. This being all the Iſſue he left behind him.

Of

Of Prince Rupert.

Next to the Issue of the Prince Elector Palatine, is Prince *Rupert*, Born at *Prague* the 17th of *December* 1619. not long before that very unfortunate Battel there fought, whereby not only all *Bohemia* was lost, but the Palatine Family, was for almost thirty years dispossest of all their possessions in *Germany*.

At Thirteen years of Age he marcht with the then Prince of *Orange*, to the Siege of *Rhineberg*; afterwards in *England* was created Knight of the Garter.

At the Age of Eighteen he Commanded a Regiment of Horse in the *German* Wars, and in the Battel of *Vlotta* 1638. being taken by the Imperialists under the Command of

of Count *Hatzfield*; he continued a Priſoner above three years.

In 1642. returning into *England*, made General of the Horſe to the King's Fights, and Defeats Collonel *Sands* near *Worceſter*: Routed the Rebels Horſe at *Edge-Hill*; took *Cirenceſter*; raiſed the Siege of *Newark*; recovered *Lichfield*, and *Briſtol*; raiſed the long Siege before *Latham-houſe*; fought the Battel at *Marſton-Moor*; was created Earl of *Holderneſs*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, after the extinction of the Male-line of the *Cliffords* 1643.

Finally, The King's Forces at Land, being totally defeated, he tranſported himſelf into *France*, and was afterwards made Admiral of ſuch Ships of War, as ſubmitted to King *Charles* the Second, to whom after ſeveral diſaſters at Sea, and wonder-

wonderful preservations, he returned to *Paris* 1652. where, and in *Germany*, sometimes at the Emperour's Court, and sometimes at *Heydelberg*, he passed his time in Princely Studies and Exercises, till the Restauration of His Majesty now Reigning; after which, returning into *England*, was made a Privy Councillor in 1662. and in 1666. being joyned Admiral with the Duke of *Albemarl*, first attackt the whole *Dutch* Fleet, with his Squadron, in such a bold resolute way, that he put the enemy soon to flight.

He enjoyes a Pension from His Majesty of 4000 *l. per annum*.

After Prince *Rupert* the next Heirs to the Crown of *Scotland*, are three *French* Ladies. Daughters of Prince *Edward* deceased, who was a younger

younger Son of the Queen of *Bohemia*, whoſe Widdow the Princeſs *Dowager*, Mother to the ſaid three Ladies, is Siſter to the Late Queen of *Poland*, Daughter and Coheir to the laſt Duke of *Nevers* in *France*, amongſt which three Daughters, there is a Revenue of about 12000 *l.* ſterling a year.

There was two Daughters of *Frederick* Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, who being unmarried, are deceaſed.

The laſt is the Princeſs *Sophia*, youngeſt Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, Born at the *Hague* 1630. and in 1659. wedded to *John* Duke of *Lunenberg*, and free Prince of *Germany*, Heir to the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, by whom ſhe hath Sons and Daughters; ſhe is ſaid to be one of the moſt accompliſht Ladies in *Europe*.

Having

Having this particular Account of all the neareſt in Blood to the Crown of *Scotland*, being the Iſſue of King *James* the Sixth, and King *Charles* the Firſt, it will not be amiſs to relate theſe that are deſcended of the Daughter of King *James* the Second (ſince whom, till the Queen of *Bohemia*, no collateral branch ſprung from the Royal Family of whom any Iſſue remains.)

James, Lord *Hamilton*, was married to the Daughter of King *James* the Second, and had Iſſue; firſt *James* created Earl of *Arran*, whoſe Son was the Duke of *Chaſtelherault*, from whom, by Two Sons, are deſcended the Families of *Hamilton* and *Abercorn*, and by Two Daughters the Families of *Huntley* and *Lauderdale*: And by an Act of Parliament, ſigned by all the Three Eſtates (the Original whereof is yet extant)

extant) in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. The Duke of *Chaſtelherault's* Family is declared next the Queen and her Iſſue, the Rightful Heir of the Crown.

The Siſter of King *James* the Third bare likewiſe to the Lord *Hamilton* a Daughter, married to the Earl of *Lennox*, from whom deſcended the Family of *Lennox*: There is no other branch of the Royal Family, ſince it was in the Line of the *Stewarts*, except the Earl of *Caſſils* his Family, whoſe Anceſtor the Lord *Kennedy* married King *James* the firſts Siſter; from which Marriage that Family is deſcended. And ſo much of the Royal Family.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Chief Officers of State, of the Court of Justice. The Manner of Elections of the Members in Parliament, and Riding of Parliament. Of the Privy Council. Of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice. Of the Justice Court of the Exchequer.

THE Government of the Kingdom being wholly in the Crown, the King administers it by his officers of State, and Privy Council. The Officers of State are Eight.

The first is the Lord Chancellour, who is Keeper of the Great Seal, and President in all Courts, wherever

ever he is: This Office was in the Perſon of *John*, Duke of *Rothes*, lately deceaſed.

The Second Officer is the Lord High Treaſurer, who governs the Revenue, and preſides in the Exchequer. This Office is now in Commiſſion.

The Third Officer is the Lord Privy Seal, who is at preſent *John* Dnke of *Athol*.

Theſe Three take place of all the Nobility.

The Fourth Officer is the Lord Secretary, who keeps the Signet, and is a Lord by his Office, and takes place of all of his Rank: The Office of Secretary is executed by the Right Honourable *Alexander* Earl of *Murray*.

The Fifth Officer is the Lord Clerk of Regiſters, who has the charge of all the publick Records, Rolls and Regiſters, and Names of all the Clerks of Parliament, and Seſſion, and the Keepers of Publick Regiſters: This Office is executed by Sir *Thomas Murray* of *Glendoick.*

The Sixth Officer is the King's Advocate, who is alſo called the Lord Advocate: He is commonly a Judge, except in caſes in which the King is concerned, and in theſe, he pleads in the King's Name: The preſent Lord Advocate is Sir *George Mackenzie* of *Roſe-haugh.*

The Seventh Officer is the Lord Treaſurer Deputy, who is Aſſiſtant to the Lord High Treaſurer, and is a check upon him, and preſides in the Exchequer in his abſence. This Office is executed by *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton.* The

The Eighth Officer is the Lord Juſtice Clerk, who aſſiſts the Lord Juſtice General in Criminal Cauſes. The preſent Juſtice Clerk is *Rich. Maitland* Eſq;.

All theſe have the Title of Lord, and the Precedency of all under Noble men, and their Eldeſt Sons.

Of the Courts of Juſtice.

The Chief and Supream Court of Juſtice, is the High Court of Parliament; which is made up of Three Eſtates.

The firſt is the Eccleſiaſtical, that of Old, conſiſted of Biſhops, and Miter'd Abbots, but ſince the Reformation, conſiſts only of Arch-Biſhops and Biſhops.

The ſecond Eſtate is the Nobility;

who were antiently divided into the greater Barons, and the leſſer: (for every man that holds Lands of the Crown, with a priviledge of holding a Court much like the Lord of a Mannour in *England*, is called a Baron) and all were obliged to appear perſonally in Parliament, (Proxies never being allowed by the Law of *Scotland*) and give the King Counſel: This proved a very hard burden to the ſmall Barons, upon which they deſired to be excuſed from their Attendance in Parliament: And this was granted them as a favour in King *James*'s the firſt Reign: And though by that Act they might have ſent two, or three, or more, to repreſent them, from every Shire, yet they made no uſe of that for above 150 years: But King *James* the Sixth, to ballance the Nobility, got them reſtored to that Right; ſo that ever ſince

ſince there are two ſent from every Shire, who are Commiſſioners of the Shires.

The third Eſtate is the Burroughs, every one of which chuſeth one Commiſſioner or Burgeſs, only the City of *Edinburgh*, as the Metropolis, chuſeth two.

Elections of Members of Parliament.

The Parliament is ſummoned by Proclamation, made at the Head Burrough of every Shire, forty daies before they meet; upon which the Shires and Burroughs meet about their Elections. Every one that holdeth Lands of the Crown, that in the Rolls of the Taxation (the Antient Name of Subſidies and Aſſeſsments) are valued at forty ſhillings *Scottiſh* Money of Taxation to the King, which will be in real value

about ten pounds ſterling a year, is an Electour, or may be Elected, ſo he be rightly veſted in the Land, or (according to the *Scottiſh* terms) infeoft, and ſeized, and be not at the King's Horn (that is, under an Outlawry.) The Electours ſubſcribe the Commiſſions they give, and ſo their Commiſſioner is returned; and if there be Croſs Elections, the Parliament is only Judge. In the Burroughs the Common Council of the Town makes the Election.

The Manner of the Riding of the Parliament.

When the day comes in which the firſt Seſſions of each Parliament is to be held, the *Regalia*, The Crown, Scepter and Sword of State, which are kept in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, are brought down in State to

to the King's Palace, the Coach in which they are, being well guarded by a File of Muſqueteers; every one who paſs the Coach being uncovered; and are carried by three of the Antienteſt Earls that are upon the place, bare-headed, before the King or his Commiſſioner: In the Great Court, before the King's Palace, all the Members in Parliament do mount on horſe-back with foot-cloaths. The Burgeſſes Ride firſt, being allowed one Lackey apiece; two Trumpeters in their Coats bare-headed; two Purſevants in their Coats bare-headed uſher the way; the Commiſſioners from Shires Two and Two. The Officers of State, (not Noble men) are next in order. The Lords and Barons of Parliament; the Biſhops, the Viſcounts, the Earls, and the two Archbiſhops; all of them Two and Two: Next are four Trumpeters in

their Coats, bare-headed, Two and Two and Two; four Purſevants in their Coats, bare-headed, Two and Two; ſix Heralds in their Coats, bare-headed, Two and Two; the Gentleman Uſher bare headed; *Lyon* King at Arms, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Battoon in his hand, bare-headed; the Sword of State, the Scepter and the Crown, carried by three of the Antienteſt of the Nobility; on each ſide the Honours, three Mace bearers bare-headed; a Noble man bare-headed, with a Purſe, and in it, the Lord High Commiſſioner his Commiſſion. Then laſt of all the Lord High Commiſſioner, with the Dukes and Marqueſſes on his Right and Left hand: When the King is preſent, the Maſter of the Horſe Rides eaſie, but a little aſide.

It is ordered there be no ſhooting, under

under the higheſt pains and penalties that day, neither diſplaying of Enſigns, nor beating of Drums, during the whole Cavalcade: The Officers of State (not being Noble men) Ride in their Gowns: The whole Members Ride covered, except thoſe that carry the Honours. The higheſt degree, and the moſt Honourable of that Degree Ride laſt.

Every Duke hath eight Lackeys, every Marqueſs ſix, every Earl four, every Viſcount three, every Lord three, every Commiſſioner for Shires two, every Commiſſioner for Burroughs one, every Noble man to have a Gentleman to hold up his Train: They may have their Pages alſo.

The Two Archbiſhops to have each of them eight Lackeys; every other Biſhop three; and if they

pleaſe they may have a Gentleman to hold up their Trains.

The Noble mens Lackeys have over their Liveries, ſhort Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Creſts and Motto's, done in Plate or embroidered, on their back and breaſt.

The great Officers of State, Ride up from the Abby, the King's Palace, about half an hour before the Cavalcade, in their Robes, attended with their friends on horſeback, waiting in the Parliament-houſe: When the Commiſſioner enters the Houſe, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purſe, and uſhers him from the Bar to the Throne: When the King is preſent, the Lord Chancellor receives His Majeſty at the door of the Parliament houſe, and uſhers him up to the Throne.

The

The whole Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner in the Great Hall; the Noblemen in their Robes.

They return in the same order back to the Palace; only the Constable and Mareschal Ride on the Commissioners Right and Left hand, with Caps of Permission: The Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy Seal stay behind, until all march away, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they Ride to the Parliament house.

When the King Rides in Person, the Lord Chancellor Rides, bearing the Great Seal: but this is not done before a Commissioner.

When the King is present, the Marquesses and Dukes Ride after the Earls; but if His Majestie's Commissioner

miſſioner be preſent, they follow him at ſome diſtance, or on his Right and Left hand. After the King or his Commiſſioner is receiv-ed by the Lord Chancellor, he is ſeated in a Throne, ſix ſteps high, with a State over it: And in the firſt ſtep under him, in a Bench, ſits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State, on both hands of him: In the next ſtep under theſe ſit the Lords of Seſſions, or Judges: On the Right hand of the Throne is the Biſhops Bench, that riſes up in two rows of Benches: On the higheſt the two Archbiſhops ſit, and on the lower ſit the Biſhops, accord-ing to the Dignity of their Sees.

On the Left hand of the Throne there is another great Bench, of three ſteps, and rows of Benches, on which ſits the Nobility, according to their Precedency.

In

In the middle of the four there are two Tables; on the one whereof the *Regalia* are laid, and in two great Chairs by them, ſit the Conſtable and the Mareſchal; at the other Table ſits the Lord Clerk of Regiſters, with his Deputy Clerks, who are the Clerks of the Parliament.

There are alſo Forms placed on the Floor; theſe on the Right ſide are for the Commiſſioners of the Shires; and theſe on the Left for the Commiſſioners of the Burroughs. When all are placed, the Parliament is fenced (as the phraſe is) in the King's Name: Then the King ſpeaks to them, if he be preſent, in his Robes with the Crown on his head, all ſtanding up bare-headed: But when a Commiſſioner repreſents him, he is in an ordinary Sute, and ſtands and ſpeaks alſo bare-headed (nor is the Commiſſioner covered when there is pleading

pleading at the Bar, but continues bare-headed as all the Members are) and tells them the reason for which they are called together, which is enlarged by the Lord Chancellor.

The next thing to be done, is the Chusing of the Lords of the Articles, which is a matter of great importance, who are eight of every State, who have been chosen different waies: Sometimes the Bishops did Chuse the Eight Lords; and sometimes the Nobility the Eight Bishops. At other times the Nobility did Chuse their own Eight, and the Bishops their Eight: But now it is setled by an Act of Parliament, that the King, or His Commissioner names Eight of the Bishops; the Lords Chuse Eight for themselves; and these Sixteen do Chuse Eight Commissioners for the Shires, and Eight for the Burroughs: These

Thirty

Thirty two are the Committee of Parliament, to prepare matters: When a Bill is drawn by them, it is brought into the Parliament: Antiently all theſe Bills were brought in the laſt day of the Parliament, on which, the Members Ride in the ſame State, as they do the firſt, and the Bills being Read, they were put to the Votes of the Parliament, and then were approved, or not; being approved, were preſented to the King, who by touching them with the Scepter, gives his aſſent to them, which is done by his Commiſſioner in his abſence; if he refuſe to touch them, they are of no force: Matters have been fully and freely debâted in Parliament: Sitting all in one Houſe, every one anſwers diſtinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote, which is in theſe terms, *I approve, or not approve*; only theſe who are not ſatisfied one way

way or another, ſay *Non liquet*, which is a great eaſe to thoſe who are conſcientious, and a common refuge to the cunning Politician: The *major* Vote carries it: No Diſſents or Proteſts are allowed in publick Acts; theſe are accounted Treaſonable; but in private Acts that relate to mens Properties and Rights, any one may proteſt for his Intereſt. After all buſineſs is ended, the King or his Commiſſioner makes a Speech to the Parliament Aſſembled, after which they are Diſſolved.

Sometimes the King His Majeſty makes uſe of a Convention of Eſtates, which can make no Laws; only by this Meeting Impoſitions are laid upon the Subjects; they do not Sit in State; and have been moſt in uſe before the Kings were Crowned.

Whatever Acts are paſſed in Parliament

liament, or Convention of Eſtates, are to be proclaimed ſoon after the Diſſolution, at the publick Market-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, by the *Lyon* King at Arms, with a great deal of State and Ceremony; after which they are obligatory on the Subjects: And it is Enacted, that none of the Lieges ſhall preſume to impugn the Dignity and Authority of the Three Eſtates, or any of them in time coming, under the pain of Treaſon; the Authority of the Parliament being the Supreme Court, it is not impertinent to give a Liſt of the Nobility of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, with their Precedency, which is as follows; with their Surnames.

A Liſt

A Liſt of the Nobility of the Kingdom of SCOTLAND.

Dukes.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Albany.*

The Duke of *Hamilton*; his Surname *Hamilton.*

		Surnames
The Duke of	*Buccleuch*	*Scot.*
	Lauderdale	*Maitland.*
	Lenox	*Lenox.*
	Rothes	*Leſley.*

Marqueſſes and their Surnames.

The Marqueſs of	*Huntley*	*Gordone.*
	Douglas	*Douglas.*
	Montroſs	*Grahame.*
	Athol	*Murray.*

Earls

The Earls of

Earls	Surnames
Argile	*Campbell*
Crawford	*Lindſey*
Errol	*Hay*
Mariſhall	*Keith*
Southerland	*Southerland*
Marr	*Ereskine*
Airth	*Grahame*
Morton	*Douglaſs*
Buchan	*Ereskine*
Glencairn	*Cunninghame*
Eglington	*Montgomery*
Caſſiles	*Kennedy.*
Murray	*Stewart*
Caithneſs	*Sinclare*
Nithiſdale	*Maxwell*
Wintoune	*Seatoune*
Linlithgow	*Livingſtone*
Home	*Home*
Pearth	*Drummond*
Dumfermling	*Seatoune*
Wigtoun	*Fleming*
Strathmore	*Lyon*
Abercorn	*Hamilton.*

	Earls	Surnames
The Earls of	*Roxborough*	*Ker*
	Kelly	*Ereskine*
	Haddington	*Hamilton*
	Galloway	*Stewart*
	Seaforth	*Mac-kenzy*
	Louthian	*Ker*
	Kinnoule	*Hay*
	Loudoun	*Campbell*
	Dumfreis	*Creighton*
	Queensbury	*Douglaſs*
	Sterling	*Alexander*
	Elgine	*Bruce*
	Southesk	*Carnaigy*
	Traquair	*Stewart*
	Ancram	*Ker*
	Weimes	*Weimes*
	Dalhouſy	*Ramſey*
	Airly	*Ogilvy*
	Callender	*Levingſtone*
	Carnwath	*Dalziel*
	Finlator	*Ogilvy*
	Leven	*Leſley*
	Annandale	*Johnſtone*

Earls

The Earls of

The Earls of

Earls	Surnames
Dyſert	*Murray*
Panmuire	*Mauld*
Tweddale	*Hay*
Northesk	*Carnaigy*
Kincardin	*Bruce*
Forfar	*Douglaſs*
Balcarres	*Lindſey*
Middleton	*Middleton*
Aboyne	*Gordone*
Tarras	*Scot*
Newburgh	*Livingſtone*
Kilmarnock	*Boyd*
Dundonald	*Cochraine*
Dumbarton	*Douglaſs*
Kintore	*Keith*
Broad Albyne	*Campbell.*

Viſcounts

The Viſcounts of

Viſcounts	Surnames
Faulkland	*Carey*
Dumbarr	*Conſtable*
Stormont	*Murray*
Kenmure	*Gordone*
Arbuthnet	*Arbuthnet*
Frendaret	*Creightone*
Kingſtone	*Seatoune*
Oxenford	*Macgill*
Kilſyth	*Livingſtone*
Irwing	*Campbell*
Dumblane	*Osborne*
Preſton	*Grahame*
Newhaven	*Sheene*

Lords

The Lords of

The Lords of

Lords	Surnames
Forbes	*Forbes*
Saltone	*Frazier*
Gray	*Gray*
Ochiltry	*Stewart*
Cathcart	*Cathcart*
Sinclare	*Sinclare*
Mordington	*Douglaſs*
Semple	*Semple*
Elphingſtone	*Elphingſtone*
Oliphant	*Oliphant*
Lovat	*Frazier*
Borthwick	*Borthwick*
Roſſe	*Roſſe*
Torphighen	*Sandilands*
Spyne	*Lindſey*
Lindoris	*Leſley*
Balmerinoch	*Elphingſtone*
Blantyre	*Stewart*
Cardroſſe	*Ereskine*
Burghly	*Balfour*
Maderty	*Drummond*

	Lords	Surnames
The Lords of	*Cranstone*	*Cranstone*
	Melvil	*Melvil*
	Neaper	*Neaper*
	Cameron	*Fairfax*
	Cramond	*Richardson*
	Rae	*Macky*
	Forrester	*Bailzy*
	Petsligo	
	Kirkudbright	*Mac-cleland*
	Frazier	*Frazier*
	Bargany	*Hamilton*
	Bamf	*Ogilvy*
	Elibank	*Murray*
	Dunkeld	*Galloway*
	Halcarton	*Falconer*
	Belhaven	*Hamilton*
	Abercromby	*Sandilands*
	Carmichael	*Carmichael*
	Rollo	*Rollo*
	Colvil	*Colvil*
	Duffus	*Southerland*
	Ruthven	*Ruthven*
	Mac-Donald	*Mackdonald*

Lords

The Lords of

Lords	Surnames
Rutherford	*Rutherford*
Balanden	*Balanden*
Newark	*Leſley*
Burntiſland	*Weimes*

Name.

Nobiles, quaſi viri noſcibiles, or *notabiles:* In all Chriſtian Monarchies, men that have been notable for courage, wiſdom, wealth, and have been judged fit, and worthy to enjoy certain priviledges, titles, dignities, honours, *&c.* above the common people, have been placed in an higher Orb, and have been as a ſhreen between the King, and the inferiour Subjects, to defend the one from Inſolencies, and the other from Tyranny, to interpoſe by their Counſel, Courage and Grandure,

where common perſons dare not, ought not be ſo hardy; to ſupport the King, and defend the King and Kingdom with their Lives and Fortunes.

The Nobility of *Scotland* is called the Peerage of *Scotland*, becauſe they are all *pares Regni*, that is, *nobilitate pares*, though *gradu impares*.

Degrees.

The Degrees of the Nobility are only five, *viz.* Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, Viſcount and Baron: Theſe are all Peers; but the four firſt are for State, Priviledge, and Precedence, above and before theſe who are Barons only.

Duke.

A Duke, in Latine *Dux*, *à ducendo*, Noblemen being antiently, either Generals

Generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War, or Wardens of Marches, and Governours of Provinces in time of Peace; afterwards made ſo ſo for term of life.

A Duke is created by Patent, cincture of Sword, impoſition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on his head, and a Verge of Gold put into his hand.

Marqueſs.

Marchio, a Marqueſs, was firſt ſo called from the Government of Marches, and Frontier Countries.

A Marqueſs is created by a cincture of a Sword, impoſition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and delivery of a Charter or Patent.

Earls.

Earls antiently called *Comites*, becauſe they were wont *comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counſel and Advice.

An Earl is created by the cincture of a Sword: A Mantle of State put upon him by the King himſelf: A Cap and a Coronet put upon his head, and a Charter in his hand.

Viſcount.

Vice-Comes, quaſi vice Comitis, gubernaturus Comitatem; a Viſcount is ſo made by Patent.

Barons.

The word Baron was uſed for *Vir* in the Laws of the *Longobards*, and of

of the *Normans*; as at this day in the *Spaniſh* it is uſed for the ſame, ſo that a Baron is *vir* κατ' ἐξοχὴν, by excellency, or κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *vir notabilis & principalis.*

Barons are ſometimes made by Writ, when they are called to ſit in Parliament, but moſt uſually by Parliament: All the forementioned Degrees have the title of Lord: All Honours in *Scotland* are given by the King, who is the ſole Fountain of Honour.

None of theſe Honours beſtowed on a Family by the King, can be loſt, but by want of Iſſue, or elſe by ſome heinous Crime of Treaſon, and then that Family cannot be reſtored to their Blood but by the King.

The ſeveral Degrees of the Nobility, are differenced and diſtinguiſhed

one from another, by their Titles and Enſigns of Honour.

A Duke hath the Title of Grace; and being written unto, may be ſtiled, Moſt High, Potent and Noble Prince.

A Marqueſs, Moſt Noble and Potent Lord; an Earl, Moſt Noble and Potent Lord; a Viſcount, Right Noble and Potent Lord; and a Baron, Right Noble Lord.

Their Coronets are all different: A Baron hath ſix Pearls upon the Circle: A Viſcount hath his Circle of Pearls without number: An Earls Coronet hath the Pearls raiſed: The Marqueſs, a Pearl and Strawberry-leaf round: And a Dukes Coronet only Leaves without Pearls.

They are more eſpecially diſtinguiſht

guiſht by their Robes of Parliament, by their ſeveral Guards on their Mantles, or ſhort Cloaks about their ſhoulders: A Baron hath but two Guards; a Viſcount two and a half; an Earl three; a Marqueſs three and a half; and a Duke four.

Precedence.

Touching the Places or Precedences among the Nobility of *Scotland*, it is to be obſerved, that Dukes amongſt the Nobility have the firſt place, then Marqueſſes, Dukes Eldeſt Sons, Earls, Marqueſſes Eldeſt Sons, Dukes Younger Sons, Viſcounts, Earls Eldeſt Sons, Marqueſſes Younger Sons, Barons, Viſcounts Eldeſt Sons, Earls Younger Sons, Barons Eldeſt Sons, Viſcounts Younger Sons, Barons Younger Sons. The Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandſons, Brothers, Uncles or Ne-

phews of the King, and no further, having the Precedency of all the Nobility. Yea, the natural or illegitimate Sons of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, take Precedency ofall the Nobles under thoſe of the Blood Royal.

Moreover obſerve, that all Nobles of the ſame degree, take place according to the ſeniority of their Creation; all Dukes Eldeſt Sons have the title of Earls; and the Eldeſt Son of an Earl, hath the title of the Earls Barony, and ſometimes of the Viſcountry, according to the Patent.

Of His Majeſties Privy Council in the Kingdom of Scotland.

The Privy Council is chiefly imployed about publick Affairs, and are Judges of Riots, and any diſturbance given to the Peace of the King-

Kingdom: Antiently the Lords o the Seſſion were the King's Council and ſo are ſtiled Lords of Counci and Seſſion. The Power of the Privy Council hath been moſt raiſed ſince King *James* got the Crown of *England*, that by reaſon of the King's neceſſary abſence from *Scotland*, the King hath lodged much of His Power with His Privy Council. Lawyers do plead the Cauſes of Riots before them; and when ſentence is to be given, every Privy Councillor gives his Vote, and the major Vote carries it.

Lords and others of His Majesties present Privy Council of SCOTLAND.

	His Royal Highness the Duke of *Albany*, &c.
John	Duke of *Rothes*, Lord Chancellor.
Alexander	Lord Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, Primate.
John	Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy Seal.
John	Duke of *Lauderdale*, Presid. of the Council.
William	Marques of *Douglass*.
James	Marques of *Montross*.
Alexander	Earl of *Murray*, Secretary of State.
Archbald	E. of *Argile*.
John	E. of *Errol*.
George	E. of *Marischal*.
Charles	E. of *Marr*.

E. of

	E. of *Linlithgow.*
	E. of *Pearth.*
Patrick	E. of *Strathmore.*
Robert	E. of *Roxburgh*
	E. of *Queensbury.*
	E. of *Ancram.*
James	E. of *Airly.*
	E. of *Balcarras.*
William	E. of *Dondonald.*
	E. of *Kintore.*
	E. of *Broadalbine.*
Archbald	Lord *Lorn.*
John	Lord *Livingſtone.*
John	Lord Biſhop of *Edinburgh.*
James	Lord *Elphinſtone.*
John	Lord *Roſſe.*
Sir *Charles*	*Maitland* of *Ha'tone* Treaſurer Deputy.
Sir *Thomas*	*Murray* of *Glendoick*, L. ~~Clerk~~ Regiſter.
Sir *George*	*Mackenzy* of *Roſehaugh*, L. Advocate.
Richard	*Maitland* Eſq; L. Juſtice Clerk.

Sir

Sir *James* *Dalrumpell*, Lord President of the *Sessions*.
Sir *George* *Gordon* of *Haddo*.
Sir *George* *Mackenzy* of *Tarbot*.
John *Drummond* of *Londy*.
Lieutenant General *Dalziel*.
Sir *George* *Kinnard* of *Rossy*.
Sir *John* *Wachop* of *Nidry*.

Of

Of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The *S*upreme Court of Judicature about the Property of the Subject, is called the Colledge of Juſtice, or the *S*eſſion, which was antiently an ambulatory Court, but was ſettled as it is now by King *James* the Fifth *Anno Chriſti* 1532. to conſiſt of fourteen, (who are called *S*enatours of the Colledge of Juſtice, or Lords of Council and *S*eſsion) and a Preſident; to whom are added the Lord Chancellor, and four Lords of the Nobility; or as they uſually call them, Lords Extraordinary. The Extraordinary Lords have no *S*alary, and are not obliged to Attendance; but when they come they have a Vote: This Court ſits from the firſt of *June*, till the laſt of *July*; and from the firſt of *November*, till *Chriſtmas-Eve*; and from the firſt of *January*, till

till the laſt of *February*: But now by Act of Parliament the *Summer Seſſions* are taken away, and in ſtead thereof are henceforth to be kept in *March*: They ſit from Nine of the Clock in the Morning, till Twelve, all the daies of the week, except *Sunday* and *Monday*.

There is an Outer-houſe, and an Inner. In the Outer-houſe there is a Bench, where one of the *Senators* ſits a week (and all of them except the Preſident, have their Turns in it,) who hears all Cauſes originally; and where the caſe is clear, he gives ſentence: But if it be difficult, or if either party deſires it, he reports it to the reſt of the *Senators*, who either ſend out their Anſwer by him, or if it be very intricate, and the parties, or either of them deſire it, do appoint it to be heard before themſelves. This is a Court of great diſpatch.

patch. But beſides the Judge upon the Bench, there is a ſide Bar; to which, one of the Judges comes out by turns weekly, as in the former, and receives and anſwers all Petitions and Bills: The Inner-houſe, where all the reſt of the *S*enators ſit, is a Court of great State and Order: The *S*enators ſit in a ſemicircle in Robes; under them ſit their Clerks, who write all the moſt material heads of all that is pleaded at the Bar, where the pleadings are long, and very learned. When the the *S*enatours have (after all the parties are removed) conſidered their arguments, they give their ſentence, and the *major* part carries it: Their final ſentence determines all buſineſs in their Court, there lying no Appeal from them, only the Parliament as the Supreme Court may review and repeal their ſentence; their deciſive ſentence are called Decreets, from the Latine *Decreta*.

Senatours

Senators of the present Colledge of Justice.

The Lords Extraordinary,
- The Lord Chancellor.
- The Duke of *Athol.*
- The D. of *Lauderdale.*
- The Earl of *Murray.*
- The Earl of *Argile.*

The Lords Ordinary not Noblemen.

Sir *James Dalrumpell*, Lord President of the Session.
Charles Maitland of *Hatton.*
Sir *George* Mackenzy of *Rosehaugh.*
Sir *Thomas* Murray of *Glendoick.*
Sir *James Foulis* of *Collington.*
Sir *John Lockart* of *Castlehill.*
Sir *Robert Nairn* of *Strathurd.*
Sir *James Foulis* of *Redford.*
Sir *David Nevoy* of *Nevoy.*
Sir *David Balfour* of *Torret.*
Sir *David Falconer* of *Newton.*
Sir *John Gordon* of *Pitmedden.*

Sir

Sir *Roger Hogg* of *Harcus.*
Sir *Andrew Birny* of *Saline.*
Sir *George Gorden* of *Haddo.*

Of the Juſtice Court.

The next Supreme Court is the Juſtice Court, where all Criminals are tryed: It conſiſts of a Lord Juſtice General, and of a Lord Juſtice Clerk, who is his Aſsiſtant: The Earl of *Argile* had this Office by Inheritance; but King *Charles* the Firſt agreed with the ſaid Earl, and gave him the hereditary Juſticiariſhip of of the High lands, for which he laid down his pretenſions to the other. The Lord Juſtice General is not obliged to ſerve in perſon, but may do it by Deputies, and he commonly named two. This Order was changed *Anno* 1669. and by Act of

of Parliament, four Judges were appointed to ſit in this Court, with the Lord Juſtice General, and the Lord Juſtice Clerk: All Tryals for Life are in this Court, which ſits every *Friday* in the Time of Seſsion in the Afternoon. Here all the Subjects, Peers as well as Commons are tryed. The difference between a Peer and Commoner in their Tryal in this Court, is this, *viz.* The greater part of the Peers Jury (called by the *Scottiſh* Law an Aſsize) muſt be Peers: The Jury is made up of 15: The Foreman, who is called the Chancellor of Aſsize, gathers and reports the Votes: The *major* part determins the matter: The preſent Juſtice General is the Earl of *Queensbury*.

Of the Exchequer.

The next Supreme Court is the Exchequer: That conſiſts of the Lord

Lord Treaſurer, (or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, when it is in commiſsion) the Lord Treaſurer Deputy, and ſome Aſsiſtants, called the Lords of Exchequer, who have little power, the Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord Treaſurer Deputy uſually carry all matters in it as they pleaſe: Here all the King's Grants, Penſions, Gifts of Wards, Letters, Patents, and ſuch like are to be paſſed.

And theſe are the Supreme Civil Courts.

The Seat of theſe Courts is *Edinburgh*, which has been long the chief Seat of the Government; & though the making of Circuits for giving Juſtice, has been oft begun, yet the charge it puts the Country to, is found a greater inconvenience, than the bringing up all their Affairs to *Edinburgh*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Inferiour Courts of the Sheriff-doms. The Names of the Sheriffs who are ſo moſt by Inheritance. The Courts of Regality. A Barons Court.

NExt to theſe Supreme Courts, there are other Inferiour Courts.

And firſt there are in all the Shires of *Scotland*, Sheriffs, who are the Judges in all Matters of of *Meum* and *Tuum*, in Thefts, and in all leſſer crimes; as likewiſe in Murthers, if the Murtherer be taken in hot blood, as they call it, when the perſon is newly ſlain: But though there lyes no Appeal in this King-

Kingdom in any Court, yet there is ſomewhat equivalent to it; for the Supreme Courts by a Writ, called an Advocation, may take any Cauſe out of the hands of Inferiour Judges, and order to be brought before themſelves.

Moſt of the Sheriffs were antiently ſo by Inheritance, and it being in this Kingdom no matter of charge, but of profit, it gave the Hereditary Sheriffs ſo great a Power in their Shires, that our King of late hath thought fit to agree with many of theſe Sheriffs for their Rights, by which it comes to paſs that many of them now are in the King's Gift: The Sheriffs may either ſit, and give Judgment themſelves, or do it by a Deputy, which they moſt commonly do, except in ſome great caſes: For the more full ſatisfaction of the Reader, it will not ſeem ſuperfluous here

here to give a List of the Shires or Counties of *Scotland* and their Sheriffs.

Shires or Counties of Scotland, *and their Sheriffs.*

Shires	*Sheriffs*
The Shire of *Edinburgh* containeth Middle *Lothian.*	*Charles Maitland.*
The Shire of *Berwick* containeth *Mers.*	Earl of *Home.*
The Shire of *Peeblis* containeth *Tweddail.*	Earl of *Tweddail.*
The Shire of *Selkirk* containeth the Forreſt of *Etterick.*	—*Murray.*
The Shire of *Roxburgh* containeth *Tiviotdale*, *Lidiſdale*, *Eſhdail*, *Euſdail.*	Duke of *Buckleugh.*

The

Shires.	*Sheriffs.*
The ſhire of *Dumfreis* containeth *Nithiſdail*, & *Anandail*.	E. of *Queenſbury*.
The ſhire of *Wigton* containeth the Weſt part of *Galloway*.	Sir *Patrick Agnew* of *Lochnaw*.
The ſhire of *Aire* containeth *Kyle*, *Carrict*, and *Cunninghame*.	E. *Dumfreis*.
The ſhire of *Renfrew* containeth the Barony of *Renfrew*.	E. of *Eglington*.
The ſhire of *Lanerick* containeth *Clidſdail*.	D. *Hamilton*.
The ſhire of *Dumbritton* containeth *Lenox*.	D. of *Lenox*.
The ſhire of *Bute* containeth the Iſles of *Bute* and *Arran*.	Sir *James Stewart* of *Bute*.
The ſhire of *Innerara* containeth *Ar-*	

gile,

here to give a List of the Shires or Counties of *Scotland* and their Sheriffs.

Shires or Counties of Scotland, *and their Sheriffs.*

Shires	*Sheriffs*
The Shire of *Edinburgh* containeth Middle *Lothian.*	*Charles Maitland.*
The Shire of *Berwick* containeth *Mers.*	Earl of *Home.*
The Shire of *Peeblis* containeth *Tweddail.*	Earl of *Tweddail.*
The Shire of *Selkirk* containeth the Forreſt of *Etterick.*	—*Murray.*
The Shire of *Roxburgh* containeth *Tiviotdale*, *Lidiſdale*, *Eſhdail*, *Euſdail.*	Duke of *Buckleugh.*

The

Shires.	*Sheriffs.*
The ſhire of *Dumfreis* containeth *Nithiſdail*, & *Anandail*.	E. of *Queenſbury*.
The ſhire of *Wigton* containeth the Weſt part of *Galloway*.	Sir *Patrick Agnew* of *Lochnaw*.
The ſhire of *Aire* containeth *Kyle*, *Carrict*, and *Cunninghame*.	E. *Dumfreis*.
The ſhire of *Renfrew* containeth the Barony of *Renfrew*.	E. of *Eglington*.
The ſhire of *Lanerick* containeth *Clidſdail*.	D. *Hamilton*.
The ſhire of *Dumbritton* containeth *Lenox*.	D. of *Lenox*.
The ſhire of *Bute* containeth the Iſles of *Bute* and *Arran*.	Sir *James Stewart* of *Bute*.
The ſhire of *Innerara* containeth *Argile*,	

Shires	*Sheriffs*
gile, Lorn, Kintyre, the moſt part of the Weſt Iſles, all *Ila, Jura, Mull, Wyiſt, Teriff, Coll, Liſmore,* &c.	E. of *Argile.*
The ſhire of *Perth* containeth *Athol, Goury, Glenſhee, Strath-Ardell, Broad, Albine, Ramach, Balhider, Glenurqhuay, Stormont, Menteith,* and *Strath-Tern.*	D. of *Atholl.*
The ſhire of *Striveling* lyeth on both ſides the River *Forth.*	E. of *Marr.*
The ſhire of *Linlithgow,* Weſt *Lothian.*	*John Hope* of *Hoptoun.*
The ſhire of *Clackmanan* containeth a ſmall part of *Fife,* lying on the River *Forth* towards *Striveling.*	Sir *D. Bruce* of *Clackmanan.*

The

Shires	*Sheriffs*
The ſhire of *Kinroſs* containeth ſo much of *Fife* as lyeth between *Lochleiven*, and the *Ochell* Hills.	E. of *Morton.*
The ſhire of *Couper* containeth the reſt of *Fife.*	D. of *Rothes.*
The ſhire of *Forfar* containeth *Angus*, with its pertinents, as *Glen Ila*, *Glen-Esk*, *Glen-Proſſin.*	E. of *Southesk.*
The ſhire of *Kincardin* cont. *Mernis.*	E. *Mareſchal.*
The ſhire of *Aberdeen* containeth *Mar*, with its pertinents, as *Birſe*, *Glentaner*, *Glen-Muik*, *Strath-Dee*, *Strath-Don*, *Bray* of *Mar* and *Cromar*, moſt part of *Buchan*, *Foru-*	

Shires	*Sheriffs*
marten, Gareoch, and *Strathbogie-land.*	E. *Dumfermline.*
The ſhire of *Bamf* containeth a ſmall part of *Buchan, Strath-Dovern, Boyn, Enzy, Strath-Awin* and *Balveny.*	Sir *James Baird* of *Auchmedden.*
The ſhire of *Elgine* containeth the Eaſtern part of *Murray.*	*Robert Dumbar* of——
The ſhire of *Nairn* containeth the Weſt part of *Murray.*	——
The ſhire of *Innerneſs* containeth *Badenoch, Lochabyr* and the South part of *Roſs.*	E. of *Murray.*
The ſhire of *Cromarty* containeth a ſmall part of *Roſs* lying on the South ſide of *Cromarty Firth.*	Sir *John Urquart* of *Cromarty.*

The

Shires	*Sheriffs*
The ſhire of *Tayne* containeth the reſt of *Roſs*, with the Iſles of *Sky*, *Lewes*, and *Harrigh*.	E. of *Seaforth*.
The ſhire of *Dornoch* containeth *Southerland* and *Strath-Naver*.	E. of *Southerland*.
The ſhire of *Weik* containeth *Cathneſs*.	E. of *Cathneſs*.
The ſhire of *Orkney* containeth all the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*.	
The Conſtabulary of *Haddington* containeth Eaſt *Lothian* and *Lauderdale*.	D. of *Lauderdale*.

Stewartries.	*Stewards.*
Strath-Tern.	E. of *Pearth*.
Monteith.	E. of *Monteith*
Annandail.	E. of *Annand*.

Stewartries	*Stewards*
Kirkudbright containeth the Eaſt part of *Galloway*.	E. *Nithiſdail.*
Baileries.	*Bailiffs.*
Kyle.	——
Carrict.	E. of *Caſſiles.*
Cunninghame.	E. *Eglington.*

Court

Court of Regalities.

There are alſo many Regalities in the Kingdom, where the Lord of the Regality has a Royal Juriſdiction within his grounds, and power of Life and Death; beſides many other great immunities and priviledges. This began chiefly in Church lands: for all the Biſhops, and moſt of the Abbots had theſe Regalities granted them; ſome of the antient and great Peers, got the ſame power beſtowed upon them; and many more have lately got their Lands erected into Regalities.

The Judge is called the Bailiff of the Regality, who ſits as often as there is cauſe. Moſt of the Bailiffs of the Regalities of Biſhopricks are ſo by inheritance: Theſe being given by the King, a Church-man not

being allowed to give a Commission *in causa sanguinis.*

A Barons Court.

Besides these, every one that holds a Barony of the King, has a Baron Court, in which letter matters are also judged; and they may fine and distrain. Antiently these Baron Courts might judge of Life and Death; but now it is not so. For all the other particulars that relate to the Regalities, Superiorities, and other things of the Laws of *Scotland*; such as are curious, may find full satisfaction in that most learned work of *Craigs De Jure Feudali*, written in Latine, and printed at *Edinburgh*, in Folio.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Burroughs of Scotland.

Of the Burroughs Royal, Burroughs of Regality, and Burroughs of Barony. The Names of the Free Incorporations or Burroughs Royal.

THE Burroughs of *Scotland* are of three ſorts, either Royal Burroughs; Burroughs of Regality, or Burroughs of Barony. The former have Commiſſioners in Parliament, and beſides, are a State apart; for they meet yearly in a Convention, called the Convention of Burroughs, from which a Commiſſioner comes from every one of them:

There they make Laws for themſelves about Trade, and other things relating to their Corporations: They hold theſe Meetings in a Circuit, around the Chief, or as they call them, the Head Burroughs; and at the end of one Convention, they name the time and place for the next.

In theſe Burroughs there is a Provoſt (or Mayor) who has the Chief Power; and there are four Bailiffs (or Aldermen) that are next to him in the Government: There is alſo a Dean of *Gild*, named among the *Romans Ædilis*, who is the Chief Judge among the Merchants; likewiſe a Treaſurer and a Common Council, the one half of which is choſen uſually by the Merchants, the other half by the Trades-men once every year: The Trades men have a Court of their own, in which there

there is one from every Trade, who is called the Deacon of the Trade, and they chuſe one among themſelves, to be Preſident in all their Meetings, and Affairs, who is call'd Deacon Conveener; by his Order they are to meet, as their buſineſs requires: Theſe Deacons are choſen yearly by all the Freemen of their Trade, and have a little juriſdiction over them. There are in moſt Burroughs, great and dangerous Animoſities and Factions, between the Merchants and Trades-men upon the account of precedence, in publick daies, when they meet.

Burroughs of Regality.

The Burroughs of Regality are the Towns, where theſe Lords of Regalities hold their Courts: The Chief Magiſtrates are named by the Lord, the reſt they chuſe themſelves:

They have also great freedoms, little inferiour to the Royal Burroughs; only they have no Commissioners in Parliament.

Burroughs of Barony.

The Burroughs of Barony are Market-Towns; where the Lord of the Barony names some of the Magistrates; and the Corporation chuses the rest. In all these Burroughs the Magistracy is no matter of Burden, nor Charge, but of Power and Advantage; from whence arise great Factions amongst all of them in most of the Burroughs.

A Cata-

A Catalogue of the Free Corporations, or Royal Burroughs in *Scotland*.

Edinburgh
Linlithgow
Haddington
Northberwick
Dumbar
} In the *Lothians*.

Saint Andrews
Couper
Kirkaldy
Crail
Anſtruther
Pittenweeme
Dyſart
Earlesferry
Kinghorn
Innerkeithing
Burnt Iſland
} In *Fiſe*.

Queens

Queens-Ferry *Dumfermling* *Culrosse* *Clackmanan*	In *Fife.*
Dundee *Montross* *Forfar* *Brichen* *Arbroath*	In *Angus.*
Kirkudbright *Wigton* *Withthorn* *Stranraver*	In *Galloway.*
Glasgow *Lanerick*	In *Clidsdail.*
Elgin *Nairn* *Forress*	In *Murray.*

Ranfrew

Ranfrow
Paſley
Ruglen } In *Ranfrowſhire.*

Aberdeen
Kintore } In *Mar.*

Bamf
Cullen } In *Boyn.*

Innerneſs
Tayne } In *Roſſe.*

Aire in *Kyle.*
Irwing in *Cunningham.*
Rothſay in *Bute.*
Dumbarton in *Lenox.*
Innerrara in *Argile.*
Jedburgh in *Tiviotdail.*
Peebles in *Tweddail.*
Selkirk in *Forreſtſhire.*
Striveling upon *Forth.*
Dumblain in *Monteith.*
Dornoch in *Southerland.*

Annand

Annand
Lochmaban } In *Annandale.*

Dumfreis
Sanqhuar } In *Nithiſdail.*

Bervy in *Mernis.*
Innerowry in *Gareych.*

CHAP

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Court of Admiralty, and of the Government of the Militia.

THE Court of Admiralty ſits in *Leith*, the chief Port of this Kingdom, but hath not much buſineſs, except in times of War to judge of Prizes. The preſent High Admiral is His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Albany*.

The Military Government.

The Military Government in *Scotland* of every County is not lodged in one Perſon; but the Regiments of Foot are commanded by Collonels, and the Troops of Horſe by Captains, named by the King, without

without any dependance upon one Lord-Lieutenant, nor are there Deputy-Lieutenants; yea, the Lieutenant-Collonels, and other Officers are named by the King, as is uſual in an Army, and perhaps the Militia in this Kingdom are as well govern'd and diſciplin'd, as in any other Kingdom; the People of *Scotland* being naturally ſtout and reſolute, which make them ſo much valued beyond Seas; the only School of War to them ſince the conjunction of this Iſland under one King. They are upon all occaſions ready for the Kings Service; naturally being great lovers of the Royal Family, having ſo juſt a right to the Crown, by an uninterrupted deſcent for ſo many Generations, as cannot be parallel'd almoſt in the whole world; what happen'd in the late Rebellion. Where the Schiſmaticks ſo highly deluded with fair promiſes, and reiterated

ted invitations from *England*, being as time Brethren in a Solemn League and Covenant, the iſſue proving ſolemnly deſtructive to the ancient Government, and conſtitutions of both Kingdoms, and to the perpetual ſcandal of Chriſtianity itſelf, in that the beſt of Kings was at laſt murder'd by theſe helliſh contrivances: I ſay what happen'd then, cannot be recorded as an infamy upon the whole Kingdom, being there were ten thouſands in that ancient Kingdom, who never bowed their knee to that *Baal*, the Idol of theſe unhappy times: many of the Ancienteſt of our Nobility were ſufferers, to the utter ruine of their Eſtates and Families, a great many loſt their lives under the King's Lord Commiſſioner, the worthy and valiant Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, who himſelf was barbarouſly murder'd, by that wicked, inſulting crew: being it is manifeſt by the

the account that all the writers of theſe times giveth, that it was but a part, and that indeed the ſcum of the People, who had taken upon them at that time to ſhake off their Duty and Loyalty; no man in his right ſenſes, or underſtanding, will impute any of thoſe moſt inhumane proceedings and practiſes, to the People of the whole Nation, who in all emergencies ſince his Majeſties happy Reſtauration, have given ſuch clear demonſtrations of their Loyalty upon all occaſions; have proved to the everlaſting infamy of that prevailing party in thoſe late confuſions, that they were but an handful, and that the moſt inconſiderable part of the Kingdom: whoever therefore will be ſo fooliſh, as to evidence his ignorance of the proceedings of theſe in that dreadful Rebellion, by imputing their machinations and cruelties to the general conſent of the

the Kingdom, let him alwaies be esteemed as one that is over-ruled by malice and passion, thirsting after nothing so much, as to make People believe that His Majesty now reigning, hath no Dutiful Subjects in that his most ancient Kingdom; he may be esteemed an enemy to the Government, who would inveigle into the minds of the People that His Majesty is not sure of the Dutiful assistance of his Subjects of that Kingdom, if need require: many times the Loyal Subjects of *Scotland*, when they are abroad suffer reproach for the barbarous proceedings of these unhappy times; but this is much to their comfort, that 'tis only from the ignorant, and deluded multitude, and rabble; let none so much as think that the King wanted assistance of his Loyal Subjects in the time of that Rebellion, and let not the Kingdom any more suffer an ignominy

nominy for the abominable knavery of a few, who to this day are stigmatized for their roguery, and their posterity render'd contemptible: it is not necessary to run out in vindication of the Loyalty of the People of *Scotland* in this enterprize, their Actions of late when the Kings service required, have sufficiently given proof to the world of the same; and at present, the King hath at command by Act of Parliament twenty thousand foot, and two thousand Horse with forty days provision to march into any of His Majesties Dominions, if need require.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Concerning the Eccleſiaſtical Government of the Church.

IN the Year 1660 after a moſt grievous burthen of that inſupportable yoak, which our ſins had prepared, and other mens ſins had laid on us; after the Kingdom had groan'd nine years under the Tyranny of theſe Uſurpers, who to compleat our miſeries, impriſoned, Baniſhed, and miſerably butcher'd the Loyal Subjects, under the names of Malignants, Traitours, and Rebels; their Eſtates and Lands forfeited, and ſold, their Houſes garriſoned, plundered, and burnt, and their poſterity almoſt reduced to poverty, and miſery; Alaſs! Our Ploughſhares

ſhares were metamorphoſed into Swords: after all theſe calamities it pleaſed Almighty God to remember us in mercy; and after the Church had ſuffer'd an Eclipſe for twenty four years; By the miraculous Reſtauration of our moſt Sacred Sovereign to the Throne of his Anceſtours for the good of this Church and Kingdom, then it pleaſed God to reſtore the ancient Hierarchy of the Church. His Majeſty that he might ſettle his Kingdom, ſummoned his firſt Parliament to meet at *Edinburgh*, the firſt of *Jan.* 1661 giving a Commiſſion under the great Seal to *John*, Earl of *Middleton*, to repreſent his Perſon therein: in the firſt Seſſion, the Solemn League and Covenant was condemned, as an unlawful, and wicked Oath, impoſed on the Subjects by a prevailing Faction, contrary to Authority: The pretended Triennial Parliaments from 1640 to

to 1649, with the assembly of *Glasgow* 1638 *&c.* were annulled, the unjust transactions at *New-Castle* 1646, and 1647 condemned, Duke *Hamiltons* engagement 1648 approved, the pretended forfeitures of the Marquesses of *Huntley*, and *Montross*, the E. of *Forth*, Barrons of *Glengarey Haddo*, *Dunerub*, *Delgaty*, *Harthill*, and others who suffered for their Loyalty, and all Acts made in prejudice of Lawful Authority, were rescinded.

1662. In the second Session, the Antient Ecclesiastical Government of the Church was restored, to the exceeding joy and satisfaction of all his Majesties good Subjects: This was done by an Almighty Power; the Covenanters having so wonderfully defaced the Government of the Church, and rendered the Dignity and Office of a Bishop contemptible

temptible in the eyes of the People, that His Majeſties Reſtauration being ſo miraculouſly without ſhedding of blood, to be reſtored to his own Kingdoms, the Government of the Church with ſo little, or no diſturbance ſettled; theſe things being conſidered, ought to be kept as memorials, not written ſuperficially, but with the point of a Diamond in the hearts of all Loyal Subjects.

Of the Archbiſhop of St. Andrews.

At this time Dr. *James Sharp*, Profeſſor of Divinity at St. *Andrews* (who had been Profeſſor of Philoſophy in St. *Leonards* Colledge) was preferred Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, Primate, and Metropolitan of *Scotland*, who was murthered after a moſt barbarous manner by ſome Ruffians in *May* 1679.

Upon

Upon his Murther, *Alexander* Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, was tranſlated to St. *Andrews*, who now governs the See.

The preſent Chapter of St. *Andrews* (the old one being diſſolved with the Priory in the time of the Reformation) had its beginning *Anno* 1606. by Act of Parliament in King *James*'s the Sixth Reign, and conſiſts of the perſons following.

The Prior of Portmollock, Dean.

The Archdeacon of St. Andrews.

The Vicar of
- St. Andrews.
- Couper.
- Crail.
- Dysert.
- Kircaldy.
- Pittenweem.
- Lewchars.
- Kinkell.
- Dearsie.
- Fordun.
- Kennoway.

The Vicar of
- Abercromby.
- Forgund.
- Foulis.
- Rossie.
- Balmerinoch.
- Longforgund.
- Eglisgreig, and others to the number of twenty four.

The

The Cathedral, which was an antient and magnificent Fabrick, was demoliſhed with the Priory; ſince which time the Pariſh-Church ſerves inſtead of it.

The Dioceſs of St. *Andrews* contains the whole County of *Fife*, part of *Perthſhire*, and part of *Angus*, and *Mernis*.

The Coat of Arms belonging to the Archiepiſcopal See of St. *Andrews*, is a Saphir, a Saltier Pearl, being the Croſs of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle.

Clergy, their Dignity.

The Spiritual Function, according to the practice of all civilized Nations, hath ever had the preference and precedence of the Laity, and hath in all times been reputed the

firſt of the Three Eſtates. All Subjects may be divided into Clergy and Laity; the Laity ſubdivided into Nobility and Commonalty.

Names.

The Clergy are ſo called, becauſe they are Gods, Κλῆρος, or Portion: For although all Chriſtians may be ſtiled God's Portion, as well as God's Servants, yet amongſt Chriſtians, theſe perſons, whom God hath ſet apart, and ſeparated from common uſe, to his ſervice, to be, as it were, his domeſtick ſervants, are more peculiarly the Lord's Portion; and therefore from the firſt Age of Chriſtianity, the perſons ſo ſet apart, have been called *Clerici*, Clerks.

Degrees.

As in the State, ſo in the Church, the Laws and Conſtitutions of *Scotland* would not that there ſhould be a parity and equality of all perſons;

ſons; therefore it is that all Biſhops are Peers of the Realm: The Arch-Biſhop of St. *Andrews* takes place of all Dukes next to the Blood Royal. In writing and ſpeaking to him is given the Title of *Grace* (as it is to all Dukes) and *Moſt Reverend Father in God*; as likewiſe the ſame Title of Honour is due to the Arch-Biſhop of *Glaſgow*: All the reſt of the Biſhops take place of Barons: The Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow* taking place next to the Lord Chancellor.

All Biſhops have one priviledge above and beyond all Lay Lords, *viz.* That in whatſoever Chriſtian Princes Dominions they come, their Epiſcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may, *Quatenus* Biſhops, confer Orders, *&c.* whereas no Lay-Baron, Marqueſs, or Duke, is in Law acknowledged ſuch; out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred theſe Honours.

The Revenues of the *Scottiſh* Clergy at preſent, are generally very ſmall and inſufficient: Many ſecret and indirect means have been uſed to leſſen their Rents, through corrupt Compoſitions and Compacts: They were moſt miſerably robb'd and ſpoiled of the greateſt part of their Lands, until King *James* the Sixth, who after he was come to Age, took particular care in reſtoring to ſome Biſhopricks, what was moſt unjuſtly kept from them: Yea, at this day, a Gentleman of 200 *l.* Land Rent yearly, will not change his worldly eſtate and condition with ſeveral Biſhops: A Shopkeeper, a common Artiſan, will hardly change theirs with ordinary Paſtors of the Church.

The great diminution of the Revenues of the Clergy, & the little care of augmenting and defending the Patrimony

trimony of the Church, is the great reproach and ſhame of the *Scottiſh* Reformation, and will, it's to be feared, prove one day, the ruine of Church and State.

The Obſervations of the judicious Mr. *Hooker*, concerning the *Engliſh* Church, may be applyed to ours: (How the Church was every day robb'd of her Dues, and that it was then an Opinion rife, that to give to the Church ſmelt of Judaiſm, and Popery, and to take from the Church what our Anceſtors had given, was Reformation.) This pious Divine declared, that what *Moſes* ſaith in the 90th *Pſalm*, was likely to be verified of God's Service and Religion: The Time thereof may be Threeſcore years and Ten; if it continue till Fourſcore, it will be but ſmall joy to thoſe that ſhall then behold the condition of the

Church. The beſt Hiſtorian cannot produce one example of a happy ſtate, where the Clergy hath been expoſed to the contempt of the People; which muſt needs happen where their Benefices and Maintenances are ſcandalous, and their Perſons thereby rendred contemptible and deſpicable.

It is the laſt Trick, ſaith St. *Gregory*, that the Devil hath in the world, when he cannot bring the Word and Sacraments into diſgrace by Hereſies and Errours, he inventeth this project, to bring it into contempt, and low eſteem; as it is now in *Scotland*, where they are accounted by many as the droſs and refuſe of the Nation. Men think it a ſtain to their blood, to place their Sons in that Function; and Women are aſhamed to marry with any of them; whereas antiently the Function of

the

the Clergy was of ſo high account and eſteem, that not only the beſt Gentry and Nobility, but divers of the Sons and Brothers of our *Scottiſh* Kings, diſdained not to enter into holy Orders, and to be Clergy-men; as at this day is practiſed in moſt other Monarchies in Chriſtendom: While this Policy laſted, the Clergy were judged the fitteſt perſons to execute moſt of the chief Offices and Places of the Kingdom, and the Laity did with much reverence and eſteem ſubmit to them. Great was the Authority of the Clergy in thoſe daies; and their memory ſhould now among us be precious: They were never wanting to the King, by their ſeaſonable Advice and Counſels.

But above all, we owe a great Reverence to the Biſhops, in converting *Scotland* to the Chriſtian

Religion, and to many of them, in being inſtrumental in reforming that Religion, when corrupted: And ſince that, the Maintenance thereof againſt all *Romiſh* Writers, and of the Diſcipline thereof; againſt all the Practices and Power of the Schiſmaticks: All this, and more, is owing to Biſhops and Paſtors; by the late want of whom to ſit at the Stern, how ſoon was the Church ſplit upon the Rocks of Anarchy and confuſion: Notwithſtanding of their Worthineſs and Piety, it is obſerved by ſtrangers, that the iniquity of the preſent Times in *Scotland* is ſuch, that the Orthodox Clergy are not only hated by the *Romaniſts*, on the one ſide, and maligned by the Schiſmaticks on the other ſide; but alſo, of all the Chriſtian Clergy of *Europe*, whether *Romiſh*, *Lutheran*, or *Calvinian*, none are ſo little reſpected, obeyed, or rewarded, as the

the preſent Pious, Learned, Loyal and Orthodox Clergy of *Scotland*, even by thoſe, who have alwaies profeſſed themſelves of that Communion.

Having given an account of the Dignity of Biſhops, and the reſpect due to them; and the eſteem they have had even in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, where, of late, their Succeſſors have been expoſed to contempt and diſgrace. The next Attempt ſhall be, to be particular in what relates to the reſt of the Biſhops and their Sees.

Of the Archbiſhops of Glaſgow.

The firſt, after the Reſtitution of the Hierarchy, was Dr. *Andrew Fairfoul* Preacher in *Dunce*, who governed that See little above a year: Upon whoſe Death *Anno* 1664. *Alex-*

Alexander Burnet, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, was translated to *Glasgow*, and since that time, to St *Andrews*: *Arthur* Bishop of *Argile*, was translated to *Glasgow*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral of *Glasgow*, a very magnificent Structure, was built by Bishop *John Achaian* 1135. It oweth thanks to the memory of King *James* the Sixth, for its preservation from utter Ruine. The Ministers of *Glasgow* persuaded the Magistrates to pull it down, and to build two or three Churches with the materials thereof. The Magistrates condescending, a day was appointed, and Workmen ready to demolish it: The Trades-men having notice given them of this design, convene in Arms, and oppose the Magistrates, threatning to bury the Workmen under the Ruines of that Antient Building:

Building: Whereupon the matter was referred to the King and Council, who decided the controverſie in the Trades-men's favours, reproving the Magiſtrates very ſharply.

The Dioceſs of *Glaſgow* contains the Counties or Shires of *Dumbarton*, *Ranfrow*, *Air*, *Lanerick*, *Peebles* and *Selkirk*, part of the Shires of *Roxburgh* and *Dumfreis*.

The Coat Armorial belonging to the See of *Glaſgow* is Argent: St. *Ninian* ſtanding full fac'd, proper, clothed with a Pontificial Robe Purple, on his head a Miter, and in his dexter hand a Croſier Or.

Of the Biſhops of Edinburgh.

The Biſhoprick of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *Charles* the Firſt, of glorious memory, about the year 1633. and by him amply Endowed.

Anno

Anno 1662. *George Wishart*, Dr. of Divinity, was promoted to this Bishoprick. This worthy Divine was in the year 1638. Preacher at *Leith*, and for his Loyalty had very hard measure from the Covenanters, being thrice plundered of all he had, and thrice imprisoned in a filthy stinking Gaol; being delivered from thence, he went beyond Sea with the Marques of *Montross* 1646. He was a person of great Integrity, and well seen in History: Upon his Death *Alexander Young*, Archdeacon of St. *Andrews*, was preferred to this Bishoprick, and since was translated to the See of *Ross*: After him *John Paterson*, Bishop of *Galloway*, was translated to *Edinburgh*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral Church is that of St. *Giles* (of old a Collegiate Church:)

Church:) a vaſt and magnificent Structure; it is at preſent divided into three partitions; three whereof are allotted to God's Publick Worſhip.

The *Dioceſs* of *Edinburgh* contains the Shires of *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, and *Berwick*: The Conſtabulary of *Haddington*, and Bailiary of *Lauderdale*. The Arms of the See of *Edinburgh*, are Azure, a Saltier Argent, in chief a Miter of the Second Garniſhed Or.

Biſhops of Galloway.

Anno 1606. The firſt Biſhop of this See, after the Reformation, was *Gawin Hamilton*, a worthy perſon: His Succeſſor *Anno* 1614. was *Will. Couper*, a Learned and Pious Prelate: Afterwards was preferred to this See, a Learned, and Worthy Prelate

late *Thomas Sydſerfe*; he was put out by the Covenanters 1638. and upon the Reſtitution of the Epiſcopal Eſtate was tranſlated to *Orkney*; about which time *James Hamilton*, Rector of *Cambuſnethan*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick; unto whom ſucceeded *John Paterſon*, ſince tranſlated to *Edinburgh*, in whoſe place D. *Atkins* now governs the See

The Dioceſs of *Galloway* hath under its juriſdiction, the Shire of *Wigton*, Stewartry of *Kirkudbright*, Regality of *Glen-Luce*, and part of *Dumfreis* ſhire.

Biſhop of Dunkeld.

About the year 1606. *James Nicolſon*, Parſon of *Meigle* was preferred to the See; to whom ſucceeded *Alexander Lindſay*, Rector of St. *Madoe*: This Biſhop being threatned with

with the Cenſures of the Aſſembly at *Glaſgow*, did abjure Epiſcopacy, and ſubmit to the Presbyterian Government 1639. and betook himſelf to the Charge of a particular Pariſh.

Anno 1662. *George Halyburton*, Preacher at *Perth*, was preferred to the Sea, a very worthy perſon, he ſate little above two years: Upon his Death *Henry Guthry* was promoted to the Biſhoprick: Now Dr. *Bruce* governs this See.

The

The Chapter of *Dunkeld* consists of the Persons following.

The Rector of
- *Kinclevin*, Dean.
- *Tibbermire*, Cantor.
- *Couper*, Arch-Deacon.
- *Lethindy*, Chancellor.
- *Dunkeld*, Treasurer.
- *Fungart.*
- *Inch-mack*, *Grannoch.*
- *Logio Alachie.*
- *Blair* in *Athol.*
- *Eliot.*

The Parson of *Rattary* Sub-Dean.

The Parsons of
- *Ruffill.*
- *Kepitmack* in *Athol.*
- *Monady.*

The Prebendary of
- *Fearne.*
- *Menmure.*
- *Aberdaigy.*

The

The Dioceſs of *Dunkeld* contains the moſt part of *Perth*-ſhire, part of *Angus*, and part of *Weſt Lothian*.

The Biſhops of Aberdeen.

After the Reſtauration of the Epiſcopal Government, His moſt Sacred Majeſty, King *Charles* the Second preferred *David Mitchell* (one of the Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*) to the Biſhoprick of *Aberdeen*. This worthy man was *Anno* 1638. one of the Preachers of *Edinburgh*; and being thruſt out by the Aſſembly of *Glaſgow*, retired into *England*; he lived not a whole year after his Conſecration.

To him ſucceeded *Alexander Burnet* Rector of——in *Kent*, who ſate little above a year, being tranſlated to *Glaſgow*, which was then void, by the death of Arch-Biſhop *Fair-*

Fairfoul. Upon his Translation *Anno* 1664. the Reverend *Patrick Scougal,* Parson of *Salton,* was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Aberdeen,* who wisely and piously governs the See.

The Chapter of *Aberdeen* consists of the Persons following.

Since the Rectory of St. *Machar* was annexed to the King's Colledge, the Principal thereof is Dean.

The Parsons of
- *Auchterless,* Cantor.
- *Rayne,* Arch-Deacon.
- *Birse,* Chancellor.
- *Daviot,* Treasurer.

The Rector of St. *Peters,* *Subcantor.*
The Parson of *Kinkell,* who is the Patron of 7 Churches, *Kinkell, Drumblait, Monkeigie, Kintor, Kemray, Kinnellar* and *Dyce.*
The Parson of *Mortblick.*

The

The Rector of
- *Monimusk.*
- *Kincairden* of *Neil.*
- *Turreff.*
- *Belhelveis.*
- *Banchory-Devoneif.*
- *Logie Buchan.*
- *Coldſtane.*

The Parſon of
- *Clatt.*
- *Methlick.*
- *Innernochty.*
- *Oyn.*
- *Crowdane.*
- *Tillineſſil.*
- *Forbes.*
- *Phillorth.*
- *Lonmay.*

The Prebendary of
- *Deir.*
- *Ellon.*

Several Learned and Worthy men in the Dioceſs of *Aberdeen*, were thruſt out of their Livings by the Cove-

Covenanters. The most considerable were,

John Forbes of *Corse*, Doctor, and Professor of Divinity in the King's Colledge of *Aberdeen*.

Robert Baron, Doctor, and Professor of Divinity in the King's Colledge of *Aberdeen*.

Alexander Scrogie, D. D. Minister in Old *Aberdeen*.

Patrick Dune, Dr. of Physick, Principal of the *Marischal* Colledge of *Aberdeen*.

Alexander Rosse, D. D. Parson of St. *Nicholas*, *James Sibbald*, D. D. Minister in *Aberdeen*, *John Forbes*, Parson of *Auchterless*, *Andrew Logie*, Parson of *Rayne*, *John Ross*, Parson of *Birse*, *John Gregory*, Rectour of *Drummaok*, *John Logie*, Rectour of *Raphan*, *Thomas Thoires*, Minister at *Udny*.

The Cathedral of *Aberdeen* dedicated to St. *Machar*, was founded by Bishop

Biſhop *Kinninmouth*, who died before the work was raiſed ſix cubits high: ſeveral other Biſhops were at the charge in carrying on the Building, ſome whereof laid the Foundation of the great Steeple, and the two leſſer Steeples, others paved the floor with free-ſtone, another adorned the Chancel with many brave Ornaments: Biſhop *Elphingſtone* did perfect the great Steeple, which was a mark for Sailors in thoſe days, and furniſhed it with coſtly, and tunable Bells 1489. Biſhop *Dunbar* did perfect the two leſſer Steeples cieled the Church, and built the South-Iſle 1522. and his Succeſſor, Biſhop *Stewart*, built the Conſiſtory Houſe, *An.* 1539. This glorious ſtructure being near 90 years in Building, did not remain twenty years in its integrity, when it was almoſt ruined by a crew of ſacrilegious Church Robbers; for *Anno* 1560. The Barons of *Mernis*, accom-

accompanied with ſome of the Tounſmen of *Aberdeen*, having demoliſhed the Monaſteries of the *Black*, and *Gray Friers*, fell to rob the Cathedral, which they ſpoiled of all its coſtly Ornaments, and Jewels, and demoliſhed the Chancel; having ſhipped the Lead, Bells, and other utenſils, intending to expoſe them to Sale in *Holland*, all this ill gotten wealth ſunk, not far from the *Girdleneſs*. The Body of the Cathedral was preſerved from utter ruine by the Earl of *Huntley*; afterwards *An.* 1607 the Church was repaired, and covered with Slate at the charge of the Pariſh, and ſo continues yet in pretty good repair.

The Dioceſs of *Aberdeen* contains the Shire of *Aberdeen*, moſt part of *Bamff ſhire*, and part of *Mernis*.

Biſhops of Murray.

Anno 1662. *Murdack Mackenzie*, Rectour of *Elgine*, was preferred Biſhop

Biſhop of *Murray*, ſince tranſlated to *Orkney*: Doctor *Atkins* was preferred to this See, and ſince tranſlated to *Galloway*. Mr. *Collen*, formerly Miniſter of *Steres*, was preferred, and now governs the See. His predeceſſor was *John Guthry*, one of the Preachers in *Edinburgh*, in whoſe time fell out our ſecond Reformation; moſt of the Biſhops left their Biſhopricks, having wiſely withdrawn themſelves into *England*, to avoid the ſtorm which threatned them; whereas this Biſhop ſtaid at home till his Biſhoprick left him; being thruſt out from his benefice, by the Covenanters, he retired to his antient Inheritance of *Guthry* in *Angus*, where he lived very contentedly, and hoſpitably, exerciſing his Charity amongſt the Poor: he died much lamented, during our Civil Wars.

The Cathedral of *Elgine*, founded

by *Andrew* Biſhop of *Murray* 1230, was one of the rareſt Monuments that this Kingdom afforded; equal in length almoſt to St. *Pauls* in *London*, but ſurpaſſing it in breadth: It was demoliſhed at the Reformation; yet ſome of the ſtately Ruins are ſtill to be ſeen, and admired.

The Pariſh-Church dedicated to St. *Peter*, was founded by *George*, the Second Earl of *Huntly*, about the year 1490. The Dioceſs of *Murray* contains the Shires of *Elgine*, *Nairn*, and part of *Ennerneſs*, and *Bamf* ſhires.

Biſhops of Brichen.

Anno 1662 *David Strachan*, Parſon of *Fettercairn*, was preferred Biſhop of *Bricken*; he ſate nine years, and dying 1671. was buried in the Cathedral; his Succeſſor was *Robert Lawry*, Dean of *Edinburgh*.

Anno

Anno 1639. *Walter Whitefurd*, of the Houſe of *Milntoun*, Biſhop of *Brichen*, was outed by the Covenanters, and plundered. The Cathedral Church of *Brichen* is a pretty handſom Fabrick; it hath on the South-ſide a ſmall Steeple, not unlike the Monument on *Fiſh ſtreet-hill London*, ſave that it is broader at the top, than at the bottom. The Chancel was demoliſhed by the firſt Reformers.

The Dioceſs of *Brichen* contains part of *Angus*, and *Mernis*.

Biſhops of Dumblane.

Robert Leighton, Principal of the Colledge of *Edinburgh*, was promoted *Anno* 1662 to the Biſhoprick of *Dumblane*: He was a man of ſingular and wonderful Piety, and of great Learning; and in him, moſt of the

eminent Virtues we admire in the Primitive Biſhops, ſeemed to be revived: His Life was moſt exemplary and ſevere; he Preached conſtantly, and by his appearance in time of his Preaching, he ſeemed likē one in Heaven, being ſo much touched himſelf with what he delivered to others: His humility was aſtoniſhing; his meekneſs and charity extraordinary; his expence on himſelf very ſmall; all that he had he laid out on the Poor: He was very tender of all the concerns of his Clergy; and by his excellent deportment and heavenly diſcourſes, did much edifie and inſtruct them all: He ſtudied by the moſt gentle methods poſſible, to overcome the peeviſhneſs of the Schiſmaticks; but all was in vain; for they became more inſolent and ſtubborn: He was tranſlated to *Glaſgow* 1670. who in 1674. reſigning, *Alexander Burnet* was reſtored,

reſtored, and he retired from all Publick Offices.

His Predeceſſor was *James Wedderburn*, Profeſſor of Divinity in St. *Andrews*, and thruſt out by the Covenanters.

Upon the Tranſlation of *Robert Leighton*, *James Ramſay* Dean of *Glaſgow*, was preferred to the See 1676.

The Biſhop of *Dumblane* is alwaies Dean of the King's Chapel Royal.

The Dioceſs of *Dumblane* contains part of *Perth*, and *Strivelingſhire*.

The Biſhops of Roſs.

John Paterſon, Preacher in *Aberdeen*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Roſs* 1662. Upon his Death *Alexander Young*, Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, was tranſlated to this See. *John Maxwell*, one of the Preachers

of *Edinburgh*, a very Learned man, a great Preacher, and of excellent parts, was Biſhop of *Roſs*, and thruſt out by the Covenanters 1639. and afterwards much perſecuted by them.

The Cathedral of *Chanonry*, where the Biſhop of *Roſs* his Seat is, was demoliſhed by the firſt Reformers; ſome part whereof is lately rebuilt.

The Dioceſs of *Roſs* hath under its Juriſdiction the Shires of *Tayn*, *Cromarty*, and the greater part of *Innerneſs-ſhire*.

The Arms of the Biſhoprick of *Roſs* are *Argent*, a Biſhop ſtanding on the Sinifter, habited in a long Robe cloſe girt, Purple, Mitred, and holding in his left hand a Croſier Or, and pointing with the Right to St. *Boniface*, on the dexter ſide, clothed, and both his hands placed on his Breaſt, proper.

Biſhops

Biſhops of Cathnes.

Upon the Reſtitution of Hierarchy 1662. *Patrick Forbes* was preferred to the See. *John Abernethy*, a Learned and worthy Prelate, was promoted to this See, and thruſt out by the Covenanters. Dr. *Wood* was preferred, and now governs this See.

The Dioceſs of *Cathnes*, whereof *Dornoch* in *Sutherland* is the Biſhop's Seat, contains the Shires of *Cathnes* and *Sutherland*.

There is not much ſaid of the Cathedral.

Biſhops of Orkney.

Thomas Sydſerfe, Biſhop of *Galloway Anno* 1662. the only Biſhop then alive of all that had been thruſt out by the Covenanters, was tranſlated to *Orkney*: He ſate but a little

time, dying 1663. Unto whom succeeded *Andrew Honniman*, a Learned and Pious man, and good Preacher: This Bishop, accompanying the Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, received a wound in the Arm by Pistol-shot, aimed at the Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, by an obscure fellow, named *Mitchel*, who afterwards was executed: This Bishop died *An.* 1676. and was buried at *Kirkwall*, in the Cathedral Church. *Murdack Makenzie*, Bishop of *Murray*, was translated to this Bishoprick, and now governs the See. There was one *George Graham*, Bishop of *Orkney*, being terrified with the censures of the Assembly of *Glasgow*, did abjure Episcopacy, submitting to the Presbyterian Government, betaking himself to the Charge of a particular Parish, 1638.

Hereupon King *Charles* the First did promote *Robert Baron*, Doctor, and

and Profeſſor of Divinity in the *Mariſchal* Colledge of *Aberdeen*, to the Biſhoprick. The Learned and worthy man, having incenſed the Covenanters, by expreſſing his Loyalty ſo publickly, in the Diſputes between the Doctors of *Aberdeen*, and Mr. *Henderſon*, Mr. *Dick*, and Mr. *Cant*, the Three great Champions for the Covenant, was forced to fly to *Berwick*, where he died ſhortly after, before his Conſecration.

The Dioceſs of *Orkney* hath under its Juriſdiction all the Northern Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*.

Biſhops of Argile.

An. 162– was promoted to this See, ——*Boyd*, who as he was deſcended from one of the Nobleſt Families in the Kingdom, being Brother to the Lord *Boyd*, ſo he was a very extraordinary perſon: He found his

See full of ignorance and Barbarity; ſcarce any Churches or Schools in it: And in many places the very name of Chriſt was not known: He ſet himſelf wholly to the work of the Goſpel, and planted many Churches: He reſided conſtantly in his Dioceſs, and was a great example of Piety and Virtue: And for all the prejudices that are in theſe parts againſt that Order, yet he is never named among them to this day, but with great honour, as an Apoſtolick perſon.

James Fairly, ſometimes Biſhop of *Argile*, was thruſt out by the Covenanters 1638. and afterwards renounced his Biſhoprick, and accepted a private charge.

Anno 1662——*Fletcher*, Rector of——was preferred to the place, who dying, *Anno* 1665. *William Scrougy*, Parſon of *Raphan*, in *Aberdeenſhire*, was preferred to the place; he

he governed the See nine years, and died at *Dumbarton Anno* 1675. Unto him ſucceeded *Arthur Roſs*, who ſince is tranſlated to *Glaſgow*.

The Dioceſs of *Argile* contains the Countries of *Argile*, *Lorn*, *Kintire*, and *Lochabyr*, with ſome of the Weſt Iſles, ſuch as *Liſmore*, &c.

The Arms of the See of *Argile*, are Azure, Two Croſiers diſpoſed in Saltier, and in chief a Miter, Or.

Biſhops of the Iſles.

Since the Reſtauration of Biſhops, *Robert Wallace*, Rector of *Barnwell*, in the Sheriffdom of *Air*, was made Biſhop of this See. *Anno* 1602. *John Leſly* was Biſhop of this See, and after was tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Rapho*, in the Province of *Armagh* in *Ireland*: he lived in King *James* the Sixth's time, a conſecrated Biſhop; and in King *Charles* the firſt's time;

time; in the late Rebellion he was a great ſufferer, being ſequeſtered, and plundered; yet he out-lived all this miſery, and at the Reſtauration of Biſhops in *Ireland* he was reſtored to his former Biſhoprick in *Rapho*: He was the antienteſt conſecrated Biſhop in Chriſtendom: To him *Neil Campbell*, Rector of—— ſucceeded 1602. in the Biſhoprick of the Iſles, who was thruſt out by the Covenanters 1638.

A Liſt

A List of the Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland.

The Archbishop of *St. Andrews.*
The Archbishop of *Glasgow.*

The Bishops of
- *Edinburgh.*
- *Galloway.*
- *Dunkeld.*
- *Aberdeen.*
- *Murray.*
- *Ross.*
- *Brichen.*
- *Dumblane.*
- *Caithnes.*
- *The Isles.*
- *Argile.*
- *Orkney.*

The Bishops of *Scotland* take their places thus; *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*; *Edinburgh*, *Galloway*; the rest according to the Seniority of their Consecrations. Here

Here obſerve that Mr. *Colin Faulconer*, formerly Miniſter of *Forreſs*, was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Murray*.

CHAP. X.

Of Biſhops Juriſdictions. Of their Commiſſaries. Of the Court of Seſſion. Of Presbyteries. A Liſt of the Presbyteries of Scotland. *Of Synods. Of the General Aſſembly.*

HAving given this former Account of the Biſhops, according to their Succeſſions, it will ſeem convenient to add ſomething concerning their Juriſdictions, which is committed to their Subſtitutes.

Every Biſhop hath under him one Official

Official or Commiſſary, who is Judge of the Spiritual Court within his Dioceſs: Unto this Court are referred matters of Teſtaments, Baſtardy, Divorce, Tithes, Perjury, *&c.* and many civil Affairs.

This Court ſits at the ſame time with the Seſſion; and it may likewiſe ſit in the vacancy of Seſſion, but then the Judges thereof, or party purſuing, muſt have a diſpenſation to decide ſuch a caſe, from one or two of the Lords of Seſſion (who are by courſe, upon *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays* each week, during the time of the vacancy, obliged to attend, for granting of Diſpenſations, and ſeveral other ſuch buſineſs) without which the Decreet of the Commiſſaries is not valid in Law. The ſame might have likewiſe been ſaid of the *She*riff Courts.

Com-

Commissaries of Scotland.

Commissaries of *Edinburgh*, Sir *David Falconer*. *Henry Foulis*. *James Deans*. *John Wishart*.

John Lindsey, Official of *St. Andrews*.
Sir *William Fleeming*, Official of *Glasgow*.
John Stewart, Commissary of *Dunkeld*.
John Scougall, Commissary of *Aberdeen*.
Alexander Mackenzie, Commissary of *Murray*.
George Paterson. Com. of *Ross*.
James Strachan, Com. of *Brichen*.
James Innes, Official of *Cathnes*.
Will. Scrougy, Com. of *Argile*.

The Officials of *Dumblane*. *Galloway*. *Orkney*. *Isles*.

Of a Seſſion.

There are 4 Eccleſiaſtical Courts in *Scotland.*

For the clearer Method, let us begin with the Loweſt Court which is in every Pariſh: This Court is called The Seſſion; it conſiſts of the chief and moſt grave men of the Pariſh, who are called Elders, and Deacons. In this ſmall Court, whereof the Miniſter is Preſident, all Fornicators, Adulterers, Blaſphemers, *S*wearers, Prophaners of the Lord's Day, *&c.* are convented, and put to publick confeſſions of their ſins, and profeſſions of their Repentance, according to the degree, or hainouſneſs of them: For Fornication, they make publick confeſſion in the Church 3 ſeveral Lords Daies; in the laſt of which they receive Abſolution: For Adultery, they make their profeſſion of

of Repentance for half a year, every Lord's Day; and for six Lords Daies they stand in Sackcloth, at the Church Door, half an hour before Morning-prayers, and then in the end, receive Absolution: And for other faults they do Pennance according to their several degrees.

The Office of a Deacon and Elder.

The Deacon's Office is, to collect the money for the use of the Poor, to delate Delinquents, and such like; that of the Elder is to be careful of the Fabrick of the Church, to assist in the censuring scandalous persons, and to wait on the Minister at the Celebration of the Lords Supper, &c. This Court sitteth once a week.

Of

Of a Presbytery.

The next Court is called the Presbytery, consisting of twelve, or twenty Ministers, more or less: This sits once in two or three weeks; the Moderator, or President thereof, is chosen by the Bishop: In this Court are discussed Appeals from Sessions, and other difficult cases: Here are convented all those who refuse to submit to Church-Discipline; and all such as apostatize to Popery, and Quakerism; who, if they remain obstinate, are prosecuted with the Censures of the Church. Here also all such as enter into holy Orders, are examined, and an account taken of their Learning, and other Qualifications, in a course of many several Tryals, as making Homilies, Sermons, and common places; which hold two or three months; and then they

they are returned to the Biſhop, well qualified; who upon that proceeds to Ordain them.

Presbyteries of Scotland.

The Presbyteries of

Dunce.
Chirnſide.
Kelſo.
Erſiltoun.
Jedburgh.
Melroſs.
Dumbar.
Haddingtone.
Dalkeith.
Edinburgh.
Peebles.
Linlithgow.
Perth.
Dunkeld.
Auchterardor.
Striveling.
Dumblane.
Dumfreis.

The Presbyteries of

Penpont.
Lochmabane.
Midlebie.
Wigton.
Kirkudbright.
Strannaver.
Aire.
Irwing.
Paſly.
Dumbarton.
Glaſgow.
Hamilton.
Lanerick.
Biggar.
Dunnune.
Kinloch.
Innerary.
Kilmoir.
Skye.

The Presbyteries of

The Presbyteries of

Skye.
St. Andrews.
Kirkaldy.
Couper.
Dumfermling.
Meigle.
Dundee.
Arbroath.
Thirſo.
Forfair.
Brichen.
Mernis.
Aberdeen.
Kincarden.
Alford.
Gareoch.
Deir.

The Presbyteries of

Turreff.
Fordyce.
Kirkwall.
Colmkill.
Ellon.
Strathbogy.
Abernethie.
Elgine.
Forreſs.
Aberlower.
Chanrie.
Tayne.
Dingwell.
Dornoch.
Week.
Scalloway.

The Number of Pariſhes in *Scotland* is uncertain; they may be reckoned to be above a thouſand.

Of

Of a Synod.

A third Court, whereof the Biſhop is Preſident, is the Provincial Aſſembly, or Synod: In this Court are diſcuſſed all Appeals from Presbyteries, and all other difficult caſes: For hence are iſſued Warrants for viſiting of Churches: Here alſo the lives of ſcandalous Miniſters are tryed, who if found guilty of crimes laid to their charge, are either depoſed, ſuſpended, or excommunicated.

The Sentence of Excommunication cannot be pronounced againſt an obſtinate perſon, but after a long proceſs of near a years continuance, and many Citations, and much pains to bring the ſcandalous perſon (againſt whom only it is denounced) to a due ſenſe of his ſins, and a willingneſs to ſubmit to the Cenſures

Cenſures of the Church; and then it muſt be ratified and confirmed by the Biſhop. The Provincial Synod meets twice in the year, in *April*, and in *October*.

Of the General Aſſembly.

The Higheſt Eccleſiaſtical Court is the General Aſſembly; which as its conſtitution and authority was ſettled in King *James*'s minority, was made up of two Miniſters, Commiſſioners from every Presbytery, and one Lay Elder; a Commiſſioner from every Royal Burrough, one from every Univerſity, and one from the King: Theſe had the Supreme Authority about all Church-matters: While this Court was thus conſtituted, there was nothing but Diviſions among theſe Commiſſioners; it was impoſſible that any happy concluſions could be expected,

ed, when ſo little reſpect was given to the Civil Magiſtrates Commiſſioner, as does appear by all their meetings. In a word, it was from the General Aſſembly thus ſubſiſting, that ſo much trouble in the Church was in King *James* the ſixth's daies kindled, and in King *Charles* the firſt's burnt our Churches almoſt into Aſhes; when all manner of good Order and Diſcipline was become a burden, they deſiring to invent new Methods, by which iſſued nothing but confuſion and deſolation: By what you find in this Relation of the Biſhops, according to their Succeſſions; how lamentable a thing is it to underſtand, how ſome of theſe Pious and Learned men, were thruſt out of their Biſhopricks, others plundered, others impriſoned, and others dying in other Kingdoms among ſtrangers? This was a forerunner of greater miſeries; for

for afterward into what a ſad Chaos did the State fall! The long peace and plenty, which we enjoyed under the Government of the beſt of Kings, made us wanton; our proſperity puft us up with pride; we were enemies to our own welfare; weary of our preſent State; too much deſirous of Revolutions, and greedy of Novelties: Our private diſcontents begat jealouſies and animoſities, which ſince they could be no longer ſmothered, muſt needs burſt out into a flame: We were afraid of we knew not what, nothing but the preſervation of Religion, muſt be the pretext, and the Cloak, to cover the knavery which was afterwards acted: The great outcry in the Pulpit was, Remove theſe Prelates, who intend to bring us under the ſlavery of *Rome*: but it is ſo well a known maxim, *Nullus Epiſcopus, nullus Rex*, that I am ſorry it was by this ſad ſubverſion of the Eccleſiaſtical Government too too direfully

fully verified. The moſt ſubtle trick of the Devil is, when a well-eſtabliſht Government in a Church or State cannot be ſhaken by other of his malicious machinations, then it is, that by inſtruments conformable to his own genius, under pretext of Religion, or at leaſt under a colour of reforming ſome abuſes: (And ſo by degrees) this Church was of all its watch men robb'd, and Wolves in Sheeps clothing put in their places; who abhorr'd the name, but exerciſed the power of a Biſhop, in every one of their reſpective Pariſhes. The beſt of Princes perceiving this ruine approaching, was pleaſed that any thing which might be an offence in the Divine Worſhip, might be laid aſide for a time, although in it ſelf neceſſary; and accordingly the Book of Common Prayer, Book of Canons, and High Commiſſion, were at that time laid aſide; yet notwithſtanding, this favour could not engage us to continue

continue in our Duty and Allegiance: All the fruit of theſe ſingular condeſcentions of His Majeſties, was nothing but a breathing after a deſperate and horrid Rebellion; ſuch as former Ages could no waies parallel: Then it was, the Son roſe up againſt the Father, Brother againſt Brother, Pariſhes were divided, yea the whole Kingdom was divided againſt it ſelf; which way ſoever we lookt, nothing was to be ſeen, but that deſolation in the Church, and afterwards in the *S*tate, which would conſume the eyes, and grieve the hearts of all good and Loyal *C*hriſtians and *S*ubjects. The *C*hurch was rent by *S*chiſm; the Biſhops, and many of the Reverend Clergy were thruſt out, plundered & baniſhed: Yea the houſe of Prayer was in a moſt literal ſenſe made a Den of Thieves. Nine years did the Kingdom lye under the Tyranny of Uſurpers; till it pleaſed God to free us from this bondage, by reſtoring

to us our most Gracious Soveraign: Then was the Church restored to its Ancient Government, by the most consonant Laws established upon sure and good Foundations. The great Power of General Assemblies was better regulated, in which nothing is to be proposed but by the King or His Commissioner; nor can any thing that they do be of force, till it be ratified by the King: The Supreme Ecclesiastical Court declared to be a National Synod, made of Bishops and Deans, and two Members from every Presbytery, one of whom is nominated by the Bishop of their respective Dioceſs, and a Commissioner from every University; and the calling of this Synod to be wholly in the Crown.

CHAP. XI.

The Universities of Scotland.

IN *Scotland* there are four Universities, from which every year there is

is a freſh ſupply of Learned perſons fit for publick Employments and Dignities in Church and State. The four Univerſities are,

St. Andrews. *Aberdeen.*
Glaſgow. *Edinburgh.*

Of the Univerſity of St. Andrews.

This Univerſity was founded by Biſhop *Hen. Wardlaw, An Chriſt* 1412. it is endowed with very ample Priviledges. The Archbiſhops of St. *Andrews* are perpetual Chancellors thereof. The Rector is choſen yearly; and by the Statutes of the Univerſities, he ought to be one of the three Principals: His Power is the ſame with that of the Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*. There are in this Univerſity 3 Colledges; *viz.* St. *Salvators*, St. *Leonards*, & *New Colledge*.

St. *Salvators Colledge.*

This Colledge was founded by *James Kennedy*, Biſhop of St. *Andrews*; he built the Ædifice, furniſhed it with

coſtly Ornaments, and provided ſufficient Revenues for the maintenance of the Maſters & Profeſſors.

Perſons endowed at the Foundation, were, a Doctor, a Batchelor, a Licentiate of Divinity:

Four Profeſſors of Philoſophy, who are called Regents: Eight Poor Scholars, called Burſars.

Benefactors. I can give little account of the Benefactors. The Earl of *Caſſils* hath founded a Profeſſor of *Humanity*, to teach the Latine Tongue. *George Martyn* ceiled the great Hall. The Arms of *St. Salvators* Colledge are the Globe, and St. *Salvators* Croſs.

St. Leonard's *Colledge.*

St. *Leonards* Colledge was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of St. *Andrews Anno* 152– Perſons endowed are, a Principal, or Warden; Four Profeſſors of Philoſophy; Eight poor Scholars.

Benefactors. Of theſe, take this account.

account. The Priory of *Portmuck* is annexed to this Colledge; & lately the Perſonage of *Kinkell* in *Aberdeen-ſhire*.

New Colledge.

New Colledge was founded by *James Beaton*, Archbiſhop *An.* 153— The Profeſſors and Scholars endowed, are of Divinity; for no Philoſophy is taught in this Colledge.

Preſent Profeſſors.

In St. *Salvators* Colledge; Dr. *Skeen* Provoſt; Mr. *Thomſon*, Mr. *Kinnaird*, Mr. *Martin*, Mr. *Minzies*, Profeſſors of Philoſophy.

Mr. *Moncrief*, Profeſ. of Humanity.

In St. *Leonards* Colledge.

Dr. *Weems* Provoſt; Mr. *Crockat*, Mr. *Carnaigy*, Mr. *Cunninghame*, Mr. *Wood*, Profeſſors of Philoſophy; Mr. *Saunders*, Prof. of the Mathematicks; Mr. *Ker*, Prof of Humanity.

In *New Colledge.*

Dr. *Moor*, Arch Deacon.

Dr *Combrie*, Dr. *Falconer*, Profeſſors of Divinity.

There was lately founded in the Univerſity of St. *Andrews*, a *Prof.* of Mathematicks.

The ſhort and bad Account of this Univerſity, is for want of better Information.

Learned Men and Writers.

John Mayor, Provoſt of St. *Salvators*, a perſon according to the Learning of thoſe times, very famous: His Hiſtory of the *Scottiſh* Nation is not ſo much eſteemed, being very ſhort, and in the ſtyle and way of writing, Scholaſtical and Quodlibetical; he wrote alſo on the Maſter of Sentences; he flouriſhed about the year 1520.

Andrew Melvil, Profeſſor of Divinity in the New Colledge; a man well ſeen in the Hebrew Language, and the Rabbinical Writings: he was the firſt who kindled the great Confuſions in the Church, by introducing the Diſcipline of *Geneva*.

John Baron, Doctor, & Profeſſor of Divinity in the New Colledge, was a perſon

perſon of great worth and Learning, and of great candour; he died in the time of our late Confuſions.

Sir *John Wedderburn* was a *Profeſſor of Philoſophy* in this Univerſity; but that was too narrow a place for ſo great a perſon, who became ſince ſo celebrated for his great Learning and skill in *Phyſick*: and though his infirmities, & great Age, forced him to retire from publick practice and buſineſs, yet his fame attracted all the Nation to him: and his noble hoſpitality and kindneſs to all that were learned and virtuous, made his converſation no leſs loved, than his advice was deſired.

Samuel Rutherfurd, *Profeſſor* of Divinity in the New Colledge, was very famous in thoſe times for quickneſs, and ſubtilty in diſputing and writing; he was judged to be very devout: he wrote *Exercitationes de Gratia*, and *Diſputationes de Providentia*: he was a wonderful aſſerter

of the Superlapsarian Hypothesis: he wrote also many Books in English; some Controversial, as *The Divine Right of Presbytery*, and other pieces of Devotion and Sermons: he wrote also Seditious Books condemned by Law, about the Power of the King, and the Priviledge of the people, called *Lex Rex*. He died 1661.

Alexander Colvill, Doctor, and Professor of Divinity in the New Colledge: he was before Professor at *Sedan*: he was Learned in the Hebrew, and was a great Textuary, and well seen in Divinity: He died about the year 1664.

James Wood, Professor of Divinity, and Provost of St. *Salvators*, was a person both judicious and wise; as also of considerable Learning; he wrote a Book against Independency. He died about the year 1664.

John Johnston, Professor of Divinity in the New Colledge, wrote a Paraphrase of the *Psalms*, and other

most

moſt excellent Poems, and was very much admired for his skill in the Latine Tongue, and Poeſie: He flouriſhed about the year 1610.

David Calderwood, a man of great Reading and Study; but very unhappy in his way of expreſſing himſelf; both which appeared in his *Altare Damaſcenum*: He was at firſt very factious, and baniſh'd the Kingdom by King *James* the Sixth, yet was afterwards much neglected by that violent party, who judged him too moderate, though from his Book none would imagine him guilty of it.

James Durham, a Gentleman of a good Family, and Learned; was bred in this famous Univerſity; he wrote a judicious Book of Scandal, with good Learning in it: There are alſo Expoſitions of his upon the *Revelation*, and on the *Song of Solomon*; and the *Ten Commandments*; all publiſhed ſince his Death.

George Gilleſpie was alſo bred here, who

who was a very pregnant young man, had great freedom of expreſſion, and much boldneſs, which raiſed him to make a very conſiderable figure among the Covenanters: He had ſome good Learning, but was very factious: He wrote againſt the Ceremonies, and many pieces againſt the Eraſtians. He died *Anno* 1649.

James Gregory, Profeſſor of the Mathematicks in this Univerſity, was a perſon of moſt extraordinary Learning in that Science: He had a ſtrange faculty of reſolving the hardeſt Problems, and ſeems to have found a *Non plus ultra* in Geometry: He was Fellow of the Royal Society, & much admired both in *France*, *Italy*, and *England*, where he travelled; but loſt both his Eyes, and ſoon after died, 1674.

In this Univerſity many of the chief Nobility are bred; among whom, none has done greater honour to St. *Leonard*'s Colledge, where he

he was bred, than his Grace the Duke of *Lauderdale*, to whom, as Learning ſeemed entailed (his Family for four Deſcents, having been moſt famed for Learning, of any of their Quality) ſo he received theſe impreſſions in this Univerſity; that, being ſince much improved, have rendered him ſo eminent for Learning; of which only my Subject leading me to ſpeak, I ſhall ſay nothing of his other extraordinary Qualities.

Archbald Napier of *Marchiſtone*, was a profound Scholar, and of profound worth: His Logarithms have rendered him famous throughout the whole world: He wrote alſo an Expoſition on the *Revelation*. He died 162—

Sir *Robert Murray*, a great promoter, and Fellow of the Royal Society, was a perſon of wonderful Abilities, vaſt Apprehenſions, great depth of Judgment, and univerſally known

known in every thing, but more particularly in the Mathematicks: He was a great ornament to the Age he lived in, and an honour to his Country. He died *Anno* 1674.

CHAP XII.

The University of Glasgow.

IT was founded *Auspiciis, pietate & benignitate, eximii principis Jacobi Secundi, Scotorum, Regis Serenissimi; indulgentiam faciente, & jus ac facultatem studii generalis sanciente, Nicolao Quinto, Pontifice Romano, ejus erectionem, & constitutionem, magno labore, & sumptibus, procurante Reverendo Antistite Guilielmo Turnbullo, Episcopo Glascuensi.* The words of the Bull are, *Ut studium generale vigeat tam in Theologia, ac jure Canonico & civili quam artibus & qualibet alia facultate; quodque*

quodque Doctores & Magiſtri ibidem omnibus & ſingulis privilegiis, libertatibus, honoribus, immunitatibus, exemptionibus per ſedem Apoſtolicam vel alios quomodolibet Magiſtros, Doctoribus & Studentibus, in ſtudio noſtræ Civitatis Canonienſis Conceſſis, gaudeant & utantur.

The perſons founded were, a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology: Three Profeſſors to teach Philoſophy: Afterwards ſome Clergymen profeſſed the Laws here, being invited to that profeſſion, rather by the convenience of a Collegiate life, and the immunities of the Univerſity, than by any conſiderable Salary. King *James* the Sixth *Anno* 1577. did eſtabliſh Twelve perſons in the Colledge, *viz.* a Principal, three Profeſſors of Philoſophy, called Regents; four Scholars, called Burſars; an *Oeconomus* or Proviſor, who furniſheth the Table with proviſions, the

the principal Servant; a Janitor, and a Cook.

Benefactors.

The Kings of *Scotland* have been great Benefactors to this University.

King *James* the Second, the Founder of it, did bestow considerable Revenues, and endowed it with many priviledges and immunities. The words of the Letter under the Great Seal, 12. *Kal. Maii* 1453. are, *Omnes & singulos Rectores, qui pro tempore fuerint, facultatum Decanos, procuratores Nationum, Regentes, Magistros & Scholares in hac universitate studentes, sub nostra firma pace & custodia, defensione & manutentia suscipimus, eosdemque Rectores, &c. ab omnibus Tributis, exactionibus, Taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, custodiis eximimus & postea eximendos statuimus.*

The same priviledges were confirmed by King *James* the Third *Anno* 1472. by King *James* the Fourth,

Fourth, 1509. by King *James* the Fifth, 1522. & by Queen *Mary*, 1547.

About the time of the Reformation, the University was almost brought to desolation, and had been ruined, had not King *James* the 6th in his Minority, restored it by his Royal bounty and munificence: He confirmed all the priviledges, and bestowed upon it the Tithes of the Church of *Govan*, *Anno* 1577. Afterwards he ratified all the former Acts, made in favour of the University, and made some new Donations, *Anno* 1617.

King *Charles* the First did ratifie all the old Priviledges, and bestowed Money for repairing the Fabrick.

King *Charles* the Second, by the Advice of the Estates of Parliament, gave also Money for the same purpose.

Bishop *Will. Turnbull*, by whose procurement the Popes Bull was obtained, was very liberal to the Colledge, bestowing

bestowing upon it both Lands and Revenues; and so were several of the Bishops, and Archbishops, who succeeded him.

The City of *Glasgow* were also Benefactors to the Colledge.

The Ground on which the Colledge stands, with a Field adjacent thereunto, was the Donation of *James* Lord *Hamilton*. Since the Reformation, sundry private men have given considerable sums of Money towards the maintenance of poor Scholars; as *William Struthers*, *Zachary Boyd*, *Thomas Crawford*, Ministers.

Others have bestowed Money for repairing the Fabrick; as *Alexander Boyd*, *Matthew Wilson*, Ministers.

James Law, Archbishop of *Glasgow*, was very bountiful to the Colledge; for he much augmented the Revenues thereof, and bestowed many choice Books, which are in the Library.

William

Will. Earl of *Dundonald*, *An.* 1672. gave about a thouſand pounds ſterling, towards the maintenance of Burſars.

John Snell hath of late beſtowed ſix thouſand Marks *Scottiſh*, for enriching the Library, and adorning the Fabrick.

The Archbiſhops of *Glaſgow* are perpetual Chancellors of the Univerſity. The Rector is choſen once every year. *David Cadyow*, Canon of *Glaſgow*, was the firſt Rector; and *William Elphiſtoun*, Official of *Glaſgow*, afterwards Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, was the firſt Dean of Faculties.

Principals.

Anno 1454. *David Binch* firſt Principal: His Succeſſors are not known, becauſe the old Records and Regiſters of the Colledge were either deſtroyed, or taken away at the Reformation.

Anno 1577. *Andrew Melvill.*

Anno 1580. *Thomas Smeton.*

Anno

Anno 1600. *Patrick Sharp.*
Anno 1615. *Rob. Boyd* of *Trochrig.*
Anno 1622. *John Cameron.*
Anno 1626. *John Strang*, D. D.
Anno 1650. *Robert Ramsey*; he lived but a month after his instalment.
Anno 1653. *Patrick Gillespie.*
Anno 1660. *Robert Baily.*
Anno 1662. *Edward Wright*, present Principal.

Professors of Divinity.

Anno 1640. *David Dickson.*
Anno 1649. *Robert Baily.*
Anno 1660. *John Young.*
Anno 1668. *Gilbert Burnet.*
Anno 1674. *David Liddel*, present Professor of Divinity.

The Principal taught Theology, till *An.* 1640. at which time there was a Sallary settled for maintenance of a Professor of Divinity.

There is no Coat of Arms peculiar to this University; but they use the Arms of the City of *Glasgow.*

Pre-

Preſent Profeſſors.

Sir *Will. Fleeming* of *Fern*, Rector.
Doctor *Matthew Brisbane*, Dean of Faculties.
Edw. Wright, Principal or *Warden.*
David Liddell, Prof. of Theology.

William Blair,
Tho. Nicolſon,
John Tran,
John Boyd,
} Profeſſors of Philoſophy.

Learned Men and Writers.

John Sharp, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity; a man well Learned, and a good Textuary.

John Cameron Principal, of whom I need ſay no more, but that he was the great *Cameron*, ſo well known to the world, by his excellent prelections on the New Teſtament; he acquired ſo much fame in *France*, where he was Profeſſor of Divinity in *Saumer*, that King *James* the 6th brought him to *Scotland*, hoping that his Learning and worth would have

have had ſome effects upon the *Puritans*; but he finding them untractable, went back to *France*, where he lived and died in great eſteem.

Robert Boyd Principal, was a very excellent perſon, and of conſiderable Learning; he wrote a large Commentary on the *Epheſians*.

John Strang, D. D. a man of great parts, extraordinary ſubtil, and of a moſt ſolid reaſon, as appears by his moſt excellent Books, *De Voluntate Dei in actibus humanis*, and *De Scriptura Sacra*.

David Dickſon, Profeſſor of Divinity; a man wonderfully eſteemed and reverenced for his piety by the Covenanters, not unlearned; he wrote a Commentary on St. *Matthews* Goſpel, on the *Pſalms*, and the Epiſtles to the *Romans*, and *Hebrews*; alſo a Book of practical Divinity, called *Therapeutica Sacra*, which he wrote in Latine.

Robert Baily, Profeſſor of Divinity,

nity, and afterwards *Principal*; a Learned and modeſt man: though he publiſhed ſome very violent Writings, yet thoſe flowed rather from the inſtigation of other perſons, than his own inclinations: He has left a great Evidence of his Diligence and Learning in his *Opus Chronologicum*.

Alexander Nisbet, and *James Ferguſon*, two Miniſters much eſteemed, were bred in this Univerſity; they wrote each of them Commentaries on ſome of the Epiſtles.

George Hutchiſon was alſo bred here, who was accounted one of the greateſt *Preachers* of the *Presbyterian* party, and was a Learned man: He wrote on the twelve *minor* Prophets; on *Job*, and on the Goſpel of St. *John*. He died *Anno* 1674.

George Buchanan, of an excellent Wit, and Learning incomparable, was bred in this Colledge: He was admired of all men who knew him, for his Learning and ſubtilty: He wrote

wrote his Paraphrase on the *Psalms*, a rare Work, and other Poems, whilst he stayed in *France*, where he lived in a long time, and became acquainted with many Learned men; he applyed himself to write the *Scottish* History in Latine, which he penned with such Judgment and Eloquence, as no Country can shew a a better: Only in this he is justly blamed, that with the Factions of the Time, and to justifie the proceedings of the Noblemen against the Queen, he went too far in depressing the Royal Authority of Princes, and allowing their controulment by Subjects: His bitterness also in writing of the Queen, and Troubles of these Times all wise men have disliked: He died in a great Old Age at *Edinburgh*, and was buried in the common Burying place, without having any Tomb erected for his memory: But such pompous Monuments as these of Marble, he

was

was wont in his life time to deſpiſe, eſteeming it a greater Credit, as it was ſaid of the *Roman Cato*, to have it asked why he doth lack a Statue, than to have had one erected, though never ſo glorious.

CHAP. XIII.

The Univerſity of Aberdeen.

IN the Reign of King *Alexander* the Second, *Anno* 121– there was a *Studium Generale in Collegio Canonicorum*; where there were Profeſſors and Doctors of Divinity, and of the Canon and Civil Laws; and many Learned men have flouriſhed therein.

King *James* the Fourth, and *Will. Elphinſtoun*, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, procured from Pope *Alexander* the 6th, the priviledge of an Univerſity in *Aberdeen Anno* 1494. It is endowed

with as ample priviledges as any Univerſity in Chriſtendom; and particularly the Foundation relates to the priviledges of *Paris* and *Bononia*; but hath no reference to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, becauſe of the Wars between *Scotland* and *England* at that time: The priviledges were afterwards confirmed by *Pope Julius* the Second, *Clement* the 7th, *Leo* the 10th, and *Paul* the Second; and by the Succeſſors of K. *James* the Fourth.

The Biſhop of *Aberdeen* is perpetual Chancellor of this Univerſity, and hath power to viſit in his own perſon, and to reform Abuſes: And although he be not a Doctor of Divinity, yet the foundation gives him power to confer that degree.

The Office of Vice-Chancellor reſides in the Official or Commiſſary of *Aberdeen*.

The Rector, who is choſen yearly, with the Aſſiſtance of his Four Aſ-

ſeſſors

ſeſſors, is to take notice of Abuſes, &c. in the Univerſity, and to make a return thereof to the Chancellor: If one of the Maſters happen to be Rector, then is his power devolved upon the Vice Chancellor.

The Colledge was founded by Biſhop *William Elphinſtone An.* 1500. and was called the *King's Colledge*, becauſe King *James* the Fourth took upon him and his Succeſſors, the ſpecial protection of it.

Perſons endowed were,

A Doctor of { Theology, who was Principal. / The Canon Law. / The Civil Law. / Phyſick.

A Profeſſor of Humanity to teach the Grammar.

A Sub-principal to teach Philoſophy.

A Cantor.

A Sacriſt.

Three Students of the Laws.
Three Students of Philoſophy.
Six Students of Divinity; An Organiſt; Five Singing-Boyes, who were Students of Humanity.

Benefactors.

Biſhop *Will. Ephinſtone*, the Founder, built moſt part of the Fabrick; furniſhed the great Steeple with Ten Bells; gave many coſtly Ornaments, as Hangings, *&c.* and many Books.

King *James* the Fourth beſtowed upon the Colledge the Rents of the Hoſpital of St. *Germans* in *Lothian*, whereof the Tithes of the Pariſhes of *Aberluthnot* in *Mernis*, of *Glenmuick*, and *Glengardin* in *Mar*, are a part: As alſo the Tithes of the Pariſhes of *Slanes* and *Furvie* in *Buchan*.

King *James* the 6th beſtowed upon it the Rents of the Carmelite Friers of *Bamf*; the Chaplainries of *Weſthall* and *Fallowroul*.

King

King *Charles* the First gave to the Colledge two parts of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick of *Aberdeen*, ſo long as the See ſhould remain vacant, *An.* 1641. upon which Donation, eight Burſars more were endowed, and the Univerſity was called the *Caroline* Univerſity.

King *Charles* the Second, by the Advice of the Eſtates of Parliament, did beſtow upon it *Anno* 1672. the ſtipends of all theſe Churches, which ſhould happen to be vacant within the Dioceſſes of *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Roſs* and *Cathnes*; and that for ſeven years, following the Date of the Act.

William Stuart, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, built the Library, Chapter-houſe, Veſtry-houſe, a School, and Chambers for the Chaplains.

Gawin Dumbar, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, built the South-quarter of the Colledge, and the Houſes belonging to the Prebendaries; and did perfect

whatsoever Bishop *Elphinstone* left undone.

Nicholas Hay, Professor of the Civil Law, and Official of *Aberdeen*, gave maintenance for Bursars.

Duncan Sherar, Parson of *Clat*, gave certain Lands towards the maintenance of Bursars.

Robert Maitland, Dean of *Aberdeen*, procured the annexation of the Deanry to the Colledge *Anno* 1579.

Walter Stewart Principal, procured the annexation of his Rectory of *Methlick* to the Colledge.

Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyis*, endowed three Bursars.

James Wat, Rector of *Snaith* in *Yorkshire*, gave certain Lands towards the maintenance of a Student of Divinity.

Alexander Reid, Dr. of Physick, left in Legacy to the Colledge, two hundred pounds of *English* money: He also left his Books to the Library.

John

John Forbes, Doctor, and Profeſſor of Divinity, did purchaſe two Houſes; he left one for the accommodation of his Succeſſors, Profeſſors of Divinity; and the other for the uſe of the *Cantor*.

The following perſons left their Books to the Library;

Alexander Strachan, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity.

George Clerk, a Miniſter.

Thomas Garden.

George Anderſon.

Sir *Francis Gordon.*

Alexander Blackhall, Student of Divinity, Reſident at *London.*

Thomas Mercer, Burgeſs of *Aberdeen.*

Principals.

An. 150— *Hector Boeth*, or *Boyes*, (deſcended from the *Boeths* of *Tanbride* in *Angus*) Born in *Dundee*, and Bred up in Letters in the Univerſity of *Paris*, was the firſt Prinpal: Beſides his Hiſtory of the

Scots, he wrote the Lives of the Bishops of *Aberdeen*.

Anno 153– *Will. Hay* Sub-principal, was his Successor.

Anno 1552. *John Biffait* continued six years, and resigned his place, because of his infirmity proceeding from long sickness, to

Anno 1558. *Alexander Anderson*, Sub principal, who was also Parson of *Tyrie*, and Vicar of *Kinkell*. This man was a great Scholar, and a subtil Disputant; but no great friend to the Colledge: For the hatred he bare to the Reformed Religion, he alienated some of the Colledge Revenues; destroyed many of its Writings and Evidences, whereby many Lands and other Rents belonging to St. *Germans*, are quite lost; sold the Ornaments, Books, and other furniture belonging to the Colledge. Commendable he was in one thing; for when some of the Reformers would have

have taken away the Lead and Bells he beat them away by violence

He was afterwards turned out, and the place conferred upon

Anno 1569. *Alexander Arbuthnot* (Brother to the Baron of *Arbuthnot*) Parſon of *Arbuthnot*, and *Logy Buchan*, a moſt Learned and pious Divine.

Anno 1584. *Walter Stewart*, Sub-principal, was his Succeſſor, a very hopeful perſon, taken away in the thirty ſixth year of his Age.

Anno 1593. Upon his Death *David Rait* (of the Houſe of *Hallgreen* in the *Mernis*) Sub-principal, was preferred to the place: He continued Principal forty two years.

Anno 1634. To him ſucceeded *William Leſlie, D. D.* Sub-principal, a man of great Learning: In his Time, *Anno* 1634. a ſtorm of Wind beat down the Top of the great Steeple, which afterwards was built

more ſtately, conſiſting of 4 Arches, ſupporting a Crown with a Globe and Croſs. Principal *Leſlie* was for his Loyalty thruſt out by the Covenanters, and in his room was Elected,

Anno 1640. *William Guild*, Doctor of Divinity, Miniſter in *Aberdeen*, and one of the Chaplains to King *Charles* the Firſt, a Learned and worthy perſon: He built the Tradesmens Hoſpital in *Aberdeen*; left conſiderable Legacies to the Poor, and bequeathed his Books to the Library of St. *Andrews*.

Anno 1649. The General Aſſembly gave a Commiſſion to ſome Miniſters, and Lay Elders, to reform the Colledge, and to expel the Malignants.

Perſons thruſt out.

Dr. *Will. Guild*, Principal.

Alex. Middleton, Sub-principal.

Patrick Gordon, } Profeſſors of
Geo. Middleton, } Philoſophy.

Perſons

Perſons put in their places.

The Commiſſioners at that time did not unanimouſly agree whom to put in; and conſidering Winter drawing near, that the Colledge would not be well governed, unleſs there were a Principal or Sub-principal; therefore they ordered the Sub-principal to continue, till his place was ſupplied by another. Shortly after, the Maſters reſtored the Principal, in deſpite of all oppoſition, to his place.

Anno 1651. General *Monk* ſent five Collonels to reform the Colledge. Collonel *Fenwick*, *Moſeley*, *Disburrough*, *Owen* and *Smith*. At this Reformation, both Principal, and Sub-principal, were turned out. *Gilbert Reule* was ſubſtituted in the room of the latter; and the place of the former was conferred upon

Anno

Anno 1652. *John Row*, an Independent Miniſter in *Aberdeen*, a perſon well ſeen in the Latine and Greek Languages, and not ill in the Hebrew. In his Time *Anno* 1657. was laid the Foundation of the New Work, in the North-Eaſt corner of the Colledge, of ſix Stories high, conſiſting of 24 Chambers, with Chimnies,& conveniencies,a School, and a Bulliard-houſe. The Money that built it was given by the Maſters & other well diſpoſed perſons, whoſe names are written in a Regiſter called *Album Amicorum Collegii Regii Abredonenſis*. Mr. *Row* continued Principal till *Anno* 1661. At which time *William Rait*, Miniſter at *Brichen*, was preferred to the place; he ſtayed only a year, and returned to *Brichen*.

Anno 1662. *Alex. Middleton*, Miniſt. in old *Aberdeen*, and Sub-principal, of whom before, ſucceeded him.

Pro-

Professors of Divinity.

The Professor of Divinity was founded by the Bishop, Synod and Colledge of *Aberdeen* *Anno* 162— The first Professor was

John Forbes, Doctor of Divinity, a most pious, peaceable and Learned Divine; he continued till the year 163— And being by the Magistrates of *Aberdeen* chosen to be one of the Ministers of the Town, he left for his Successor

Anno 1634. *Andrew Strachan*, Dr. of Divinity, who lived little above a year after his Instalment.

Anno 1635. Dr. *Forbes* was chosen Professor again, and continued, till for his Loyalty, he was thrust out by the Covenanters, *Anno* 1639. Shortly after he went into *Holland*, where he published his *Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ*; and returning home,

home, died in his houſe of *Corſe*: *Anno* 164– *William Douglaſs*, Miniſter at *Forgue*, ſucceeded Dr. *Forbes*: He died *Anno* 1665.

Anno 1673. *Henry Scougall*, Parſon of *Achterleſs*, was after ſome years vacancy, preferred to the place.

The Election of the Rector, Dean of Faculties, Profeſſor of the Oriental Languages, Profeſſors of Philoſophy, *&c.* is by the *major* part of the Maſters: The Principal, and reſt of the Prebendaries, are choſen not only by the *major* part, but alſo by four *Procuratores Nationum:* In all the Elections the Foundation gives the Principal one great priviledge: *Volumus enim ut in hiſce omnibus Electionibus Principalis habeat vocem nominativam, Electivam & Concluſivam*; which ſeems to be a negative voice inherent to him.

If a place be vacant, a Burſar or *Alumnus*, is to be preferred before any

any other, if he be ſufficiently qualified: If a vacant place be not filled within one month, then it falls to the Chancellor *jure devoluto*, who preſents one for that time.

The *Procuratores Nationum*, their having a Voice in the Election, imports the Like to be in the Scholars, from whom they derive their power of Voting: The Scholars are divided into four Claſſes, according to the number of Dioceſſes, or Provinces, wherein they live.

The Provinces are theſe;

1. *Provincia Abredonenſis*, contains the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Bamf*.

2. *Provincia Moravienſis*, includes all thoſe Countries that lye on the North-ſide of the River *Spey*.

3. *Provincia Auguſtenſis*, contains *Angus*, and *Mernis*.

4. *Provincia Laudonienſis*, comprehends, beſides *Lothian*, all the reſt of *Scotland*.

The

The Students of each Province, do chuſe a Procurator, to give up their Votes in the Election.

Every *Michaelmas* the Maſters convene after the ending of the Ten weeks Vacation, and a *Problema* is affixed on the Colledge Gates, inviting young Scholars to come and diſpute for a Burſe (which is their maintenance at the Colledge.) To theſe are preſcribed Exerciſes or Theams to make, then Latine Authors in proſe and verſe to expound, and the firſt four (for ſo many Burſes are void at every Commencement) who are reckoned to be the beſt Scholars, are preferred.

In *October* the Students begin to convene. They wear a Scarlet Gown with hanging Sleeves; and theſe who are Burſars, a black Gown with a Girdle: Their time of continuance at the Univerſity is four years: They are ranked into four Claſſes.

To

To thoſe of the firſt Claſs is taught the Greek Language.

The Students of the ſecond Claſs learn Logicks and Metaphyſicks.

Thoſe of the third (who at the years end are Batchelors of Arts) do learn Ethicks and general Phyſicks.

The fourth and higheſt Claſs do compleat their courſe with ſpecial Phyſicks and Mathematicks.

The time of Commencement of Maſters of Arts, is in *July*: The manner thus, as in all other of the Univerſities.

Theſe who are to receive their degrees, do publiſh their *Theſes*, ſome daies before the Commencement, inviting all Learned men and Scholars to come and diſpute.

At the day appointed, great preparations are made; the Candidates apparelled in black, with black Gowns; and at Ten of the Clock all go into the publick School, where the

the Profeſſor of Philoſophy, or Regent, who is to confer the degree (or in ſome Colledges the Principal confers the degree) makes a long Speech, beginning with prayer, to the Auditors; which being ended, the Diſputes begin, and continue till Four or Five of the Clock: Then they take a little refreſhment, and ſo return to the Graduation or Lauriation.

The following Oath is tendered to the *Candidati*.

Ego A. B. *coram Omniſcio & Omnipotenti Deo, Religionem & Fidem, unicam & ſolam Orthodoxam, in Eccleſia Scoticana palam propoſitam, profeſſurum me, & ab omnibus Pontificiorum & aliorum quorumcunque hæreſibus longe abhorrentem, ſpondeo, voveo juro: Inſuper, Univerſitati huic, almæ Parenti, cui hanc ingenii culturam debeo, liberaliter relaturum me nutritiam quam potero, eâdem fide ſolenniter*

ſolenniter promitto: Quod ſi fidem, ſciens & volens, fefellero, arcanorum cordis receſſuum Scrutatorem Deum, ultorem & vindicem non recuſo: Ita me adjuvet Deus. After the Oath, one of the *Candidati* aſcends the Desk; and the Regent taking into his hand a Hat, or Cap, with theſe following words, doth give him his Degree.

Ego eadem Authoritate, quam ſummi ac potentiſſimi principes Almæ huic Univerſitati ampliſſimam indulſere Te A. B. *in Artibus liberalibus, & Diſciplinis Philoſophicis Magiſtrum creo, proclamo, conſtituo, renuncio, Tibique poteſtatem do, legendi, ſcribendi, omniaque id genus alia committendi, quæ hîc, aut ubivis gentium, Artium Magiſtris concedi ſolet: Et in ſignum manumiſſionis Tuæ: Caput Tuum hoc pileo* (putting the Cap on the Scholars head) *adorno, Quod ut Tibi fælix fauſtumque ſit, Deum optimum, maximum*

maximum precor: Inſuper, librum hunc tibi apertum trado; ut ingenii tui aliquod ſpecimen coram celebri hoc cœtu edas, rogo.

Then the Graduate hath a ſhort Speech to the Auditors, and ſo the Ceremony is ended, with clapping of hands, ſounding of Trumpets, Shoutings, *&c.* Thus are all the *Candidati* graduated one after another.

Preſent Maſters and Profeſſors.

John Menzies, Profeſſor of Divinity in the *Mariſchal* Colledge of *Aberdeen*, Rector.

Dr. *Lewis Gordon*, Dean of Faculty.

Alexander Middleton, Dean of *Aberdeen*, Principal.

Henry Scougall { Prof. } Divinity.
Sir *Geo Nicolſon* { of } The Laws.

Patrick

Patrick Urqhuart, Dr. and Profeſſor of Phyſick.

George Middleton, Sub-principal and Profeſſor of *Philoſophy*.

Patrick Gordon, Prof. of Humanity, and of the Oriental Languages.

Robert Forbes, *John Buchan*, *Geo. Middleton* } Prof. of Philoſophy.

There are alſo a Student of Divinity,

15 Burſars of Philoſophy; And

A Cantor, who is Maſter of the Muſick-School in the Town.

An Oeconomus.

A Janitor.

A Cook.

A Gardener, and other inferiour Servants.

Learned Men and Writers.

Hector Boeth, Principal, according to the Time he lived in, was very conſiderable, a great *Philoſopher*, and much commended by *Eraſmus* for his Eloquence. *Buchanan*, who could well diſcern of Learned men, ſpeak-

ſpeaking in a certain place of him, ſaith, *Quod non ſolum artium liberalium cognitione ſupra quam illa ferebant tempora inſignis erat, ſed etiam humanitate & comitate ſingulari præditus.* That he was not only notably Learned in the Liberal Sciences above the condition of thoſe Times; but alſo of an exceeding courteous, and humane inclination; yet he is traduced by ſome of the *Engliſh* Writers, for a Fabulous and partial Hiſtorian: But they who pleaſe to peruſe his Hiſtory, will perceive that that is ſpoken out of paſſion and malice, and not upon any juſt account.

John Leſley, Canoniſt in the King's Colledge, and Official of *Aberdeen*, was a very worthy perſon, and of great Learning in thoſe daies he lived in: He ſuffered much for his Loyalty to his Princeſs Queen *Mary*.

John Forbes, Dr. and Profeſſor of Divinity: All that I ſhall ſay of this great man is, that he was one of the beſt

beſt Scholars that ever our Kingdom bred, as will appear to all that ever read his *Inſtructiones Hiſtorico-Theologicæ*; which theſe very unhappy Times ſuffered him not to finiſh, to the great regret of all Learned men: His *Irenicum* doth alſo ſhew both his Learning, and Moderation: His piety and devotion was ſo ſignal, that his name will be alwaies remembred there, with great honour.

William Guild, D. D. Principal; he wrote Commentaries on ſeveral Books of the Old Teſtament, a Syſtem of Divinity, and many Treatiſes againſt the Papiſts: He had a fair Eſtate, which he left to pious uſes.

Arthur Johnſon, Doctor of Phyſick, and Rector of the Univerſity, was an excellent Poet.

William Douglaſs, Profeſſor of Divinity, a man of great induſtry; he wrote ſome little Treatiſes.

There

There were alſo three Brothers deſcended from a Noble Family, *Duncan*, *Thomas* and *Gilbert Burnet*, who were bred here, and were in great eſteem. The firſt was a Dr. of Phyſick, and practiſed in *Norwich*; he was Learned, holy, and good. The ſecond was of the ſame profeſſion, and likewiſe in great eſteem in *Braintrey*, where he practiſed Phyſick. The third was a profeſſor of Philoſophy, firſt at *Baſil*, then at *Montaubon*, and was in ſuch eſteem there, that a National Synod of the Proteſtants in *France* appointed his Philoſophical Writings to be printed at the expence of the Clergy: But he dying before his Manuſcripts were Put in order, only his Book of Ethicks was printed; they all three flouriſhed about the year 1630.

George Middleton, Dr. of Phyſick, was once a profeſſor of Philoſophy here, a man of conſiderable parts, and

and good Learning, and well skilled in the practiſe of Phyſick.

William Gordon, Dr. and *Profeſſor* of Phyſick here, was a very worthy perſon, of great judgment, and well ſeen in that Science: He died *Anno* 164–

James Sandilands, Doctor, and *Profeſſor* of the Laws here, and Official of *Aberdeen*, was a Learned man, and a great Civilian: He died *Anno* 164–.

Many other Learned men have been Profeſſors here, beſide thoſe who have had their Education in this Colledge.

Of the Mariſchal Colledge of Aberdeen.

The Mariſchal Colledge of *Aberdeen*, was founded by *George Keith*, Earl Mariſchal, *Anno* 1593.

Perſons endowed were,
A Principal.
Three Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
Since that there hath been added,
A Profeſſor of { Divinity, And Mathematicks.
A fourth Profeſſor of Philoſophy.
Twenty four poor Scholars.

Benefactors.

George Earl *Mariſchal*, Founder, gave towards the maintenance of the Profeſſors, certain Lands, lying near *Aberdeen*; and at *Berwie* in *Mernis*.

The Town of *Aberdeen* built moſt part of the Edifice.

Thomas Wood left an Annual Sallary to a Library-keeper.

Bernard Cargill gave a conſiderable ſum of Money towards the maintenance of a Profeſſor of Mathematicks.

Sir

Sir *Alexander Irwing* of *Drum*, left in Legacy towards the maintenance of poor Scholars, or Burſars of Philoſophy and Divinity, a thouſand pound ſterling.

King *Charles* the Firſt beſtowed upon the Colledge, the third part of the Rents of the Biſhoprick of *Aberdeen*, ſo long as the See ſhould continue vacant, *Anno* 1641.

Alexander Reid, Dr. of Phyſick, left in Legacy to the Colledge, and Grammar-School, two hundred pounds ſterling.

Alexander Roſs, D. D. Miniſter in *Aberdeen*.

William Guild, D. D. Miniſter in *Aberdeen*.

Patrick Dun, Dr. of Phyſick, each of them gave money to maintain Burſars: Several of the Benefactors left their Books to the Library.

Principals.

Anno 1593. *Robert How*, the firſt Principal.

Anno 159— *Gilbert Gray.*

Anno 160—*Andrew Aidie.*

Anno 161—*William Forbes*, Dr. of Divinity, afterwards B. of *Edinburgh.*

Anno 162—*Patrick Dun*, Dr. of Phyſick.

Anno 1639. *William Moir.*

Anno 1663. *James Leſlie*, Dr. of Phyſick.

Profeſſors of Divinity.

Anno 162—*Robert Baron*, Dr. and Profeſſor of Divinity, afterwards B. Elect of *Orkney.*

Anno 164—*John Menzeis.*

Preſent Profeſſors.

Patrick Sibald, Rector.

Robert Paterſon, Principal.

Duncan Liddel, Profeſſour of the Mathematicks.

George Peacock, Sub-principal, and Profeſſour of Philoſophy.

George Paton, *Robert Farquar*, *James Lorimer*, Profeſſours of Philoſophy. The Earl *Mariſchal* is the only

only Patron of this Colledge.

Learned Men and Writers.

William Forbes D. D. Principal, was a Perſon of rare endowments, vaſt learning, and a celebrated Preacher: He was the firſt Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, and indeed a Holy Perſon; of whom all that ever knew him, gave this Character: That they never ſaw him, but they thought his heart was in Heaven; he was indeed a fit pattern to all that ſhould come after him.

Robert Baron, Doctor, and Profeſſour of Divinity, was a Perſon of incomparable worth, and learning, he had a clear apprehenſion of things, and a rare faculty of making the hardeſt things eaſily underſtood, he is well known by his Book, *De objecto formali fidei*, and his Metaphyſicks, and other ſmall Treatiſes: there

are many other Manuscripts of his, which are not yet Published, and he bare the greatest part of that famous debate, *Anno* 1638, between the Doctours of *Aberdeen*, and the Covenanters.

Alexander Reid, Doctor of Physick, was bred here, he became very famous in *London*, and left a great part of his Estate to pious uses, in and about the places of his Education.

Duncane Liddel, Doctor of Physick, was bred here, and much esteemed for his learned Writings, as his Book *De febribus*, and several other Books which he wrote.

Sir *Alexander Fraser*, His Majesties first Physician, was educated in *Aberdeen*, whose learning, and happy practice of Physick, as they raised him to such esteem, and dignity, so his constant loyalty, and high generosity did answer that noble Race of *Frasers*, from whom he descended.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh.

KIng *James* the ſixth of Bleſſed Memory, *Anno* 1580, founded this Univerſity, upon the ſupplication, and addreſs of the Magiſtrates of that City, unto His Majeſty for that effect. He granted to them a Charter, under the great Seal, allowing them the full liberty, and priviledge of an Univerſity within their Town. but the foundation was not perfected till *Anno* 1582. The priviledges of this Univerſity are the ſame with thoſe of any other Univerſity in the Kingdom.

The dignity of Chancellour, and Vice Chancellour doth reſide in the Magiſtrates, and Town Council of

Edinburgh, who are the only *Patrons*: neither was the dignity ever conferred upon any single *Person*.

The *Persons* endowed were,

A *Principal*, or Warden.

A *Professour* of Divinity.

Four Masters or Regents (for so they are called) of *Philosophy*, a *Professor* or Regent of Humanity (*Humaniorum literarum*) or *Philology*.

Since the first Foundation the Town hath added a *Professour* of *Hebrew*, *Anno* 1640.

Doctor *Conradus Otto*, a learned Jew, was the first *Professor*.

The City of *Edinburgh* likewise added a *Professor* of Mathematicks, preferring *James Gregory* Fellow of the Royal Society to the place, *Anno* 1674.

Benefactours.

King *James* the 6th was Founder.

The Colledge was Built, and the Masters, and Bursars are maintained by

by the publick, and private benevolence of the Citizens of *Edinburgh*.

The Earl of *Tiviot* hath built ſeveral convenient Chambers, being educated in this Colledge, and left Mony for the maintenance of ſeveral Burſars.

Several Citizens have built Chambers, and mortified conſiderable Sums of Mony for the uſe of the Univerſity.

All the Benefactors names are inſerted in the Books of the Town Council, and in the Regiſter of the Library, and are alſo drawn in golden letters upon ſeveral places in the walls of the Library, together with their ſeveral donations; and alſo at the time of the publick commencement which is once every year, they are recited, *viva voce*, in the hearing of all.

The Library was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Officials, or

Commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*, *Anno* 1635. ſince which time, it is much encreaſed both by Donatives from the Citizens, as alſo from the Scholars, who are more in number here, than in any other Colledge in the Kingdom.

There is a gift in this Library, of one Mrs. *Scot*, to the value of 30 *lib.* the more eſteemed, becauſe it is from a worthy Matron, and lover of learning, a good example to all others of her Sex.

Principals.

Anno 1583. *Robert Rollock*, one of the Miniſters of the City; who was likewiſe Profeſſor of Divinity (for all the principals here are *primarii profeſſores Theologiæ*) was the firſt principal, and Rector of the University.

Anno 1600. *Henry Charters.*

Anno 1620. *Patrick Sands.*

Anno 1622. *Robert Boyd.*

Anno

Anno 1625. *John Adamſon.*

Anno 1653. *Robert Leightone*, who was afterwards preferred to be Biſhop of *Dumblane.*

Anno 1662. *VVilliam Colvil.*

Anno 1675. *Andrew Cant.*

Profeſſors of Divinity.

Anno 162---*Andrew Ramſay.*

Anno 1630. *John Sharp*, Doctor of Divinity.

Anno 1650. *David Dickſon.*

Anno 1664. *VVilliam Keith* D. D.

Anno 1675. *Lawrence Charters.*

Preſent Profeſſors.

Andrew Cant, Principal.

Lawrence Charters, Profeſſor of Divinity.

Alexander Dickſon, Hebrew Profeſſor.

Gilbert Macmurdo, *Andrew Maſſie*, Mr. *Litherdale*, Mr. *Cockburn*, Profeſſors of Philoſophy.

Alexander Cuninghame, Profeſſor of Humanity.

Alexan-

Alexander Henderſone, keeper of the Library.

Learned Men and Writers.

Robert Rollock, Principal, a Perſon of great worth and learning, he wrote Commentaries on the Pſalms, and ſome of the Prophets, ſome Sermons and pieces of Devotion were publiſhed by him; he was in great eſteem with all good men, for his learning, holineſs, and moderation.

Henry Charters, Principal, a Perſon of great modeſty and humility, and well ſeen in Theological learning.

Patrick Sands, Doctor of Divinity, Principal, very learned in the Mathematicks.

John Adamſon, Principal, a man of great learning, and of very quick parts.

Alexander Henderſone, Principal of

of the Univerſity, and one of the Miniſters in the City: the greateſt Ringleader of the Covenanters, and often employed by them in the affairs of Church, and State, both in *Scotland* and *Engl.* He was a Perſon of great gravity, and compoſedneſs, and of conſiderable learning. That debate between his late Majeſty, and him at *Newcaſtle*, 1646. about Church-Government, and the occaſions he then had of knowing that bleſſed Martyr, wrought much upon him, ſo that he went back to *Scotland* much changed in his principles; and it was believed, that if he had lived, he would have been very inſtrumental in the King's Service: He died ſoon after his return from *England*, being the moſt univerſally-eſteemed man of all that party.

William Colvil Principal, a man of a very moderate temper: He was depoſed by the Covenanters; he never

never would accept preferment, notwithſtanding divers Biſhopricks were proffered to him: He wrote divers pieces which are printed in Engliſh, and *Ethica Chriſtiana* in Latine.

William Keith, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity, a man of great Learning, who had diligently ſtudied both the Fathers and Schoolmen, and was a great Maſter of Languages; being very well skilled in the Hebrew and Rabinical Learning; he was wholly mortified, and denied to the world, and led a moſt ſevere kind of life: He died *An.* 1674.

If there be any miſtake in the names of the preſent Profeſſors of any of the Univerſities, it is becauſe they are often ſoon preferred to ſome dignity in the Church; but miſtakes of this nature are pardonable, being none are named who have not been in theſe publick capacities;

pacities; and according to the beſt information, there is but little, or no miſtake in their names, that are now actually in thoſe circumſtances above mentioned.

There is no mention made of the Learned Profeſſors, who are yet alive; that were ſomewhat of flattery to celebrate their praiſes to poſterity, while they yet remain with us: But this in general may be ſaid of them all, that they give as great proofs of their Learning, as any Profeſſors in great *Brittain*, which is demonſtrable by the great number of Graduates every year from their Univerſities, who are not inferiour to thoſe of other Nations, when their Learning is queſtioned abroad.

The

The Commiſſioners that have repreſented our Kings ſince K. *James* was ſetled on the Throne of *England*, were as followeth,

King James *the Sixth.*

John Grahame, Earl of *Montroſs*, Commiſſioner 1604.

George Hume, Earl of *Dumbar*, Commiſſioner 1606.

George Keith, Earl of *Mariſchal*, Commiſſioner 1609.

Alexander Seaton, Earl of *Dumfermlin*, Commiſſioner 1612.

James Hamilton, Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, Commiſſioner 1621.

King Charles *the Firſt.*

James Hamilton, Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, Com. 1638.

John Stewart, Earl of *Traquair*, Com. 1639.

James Grahame, Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, Governour 1644.

King

King Charles *the Second.*

John Middleton, Earl of *Middleton*, Com. 1660.

John Leſly, Duke of *Rothes*. Commiſſioner 1663.

John Maitland, Duke of *Lauderdail*, Com. 1669.

His Royal Highneſs, *James* Duke of *Albany* and *York* Com. 1681.

A Catalogue of the Chancellors of the Kingdom, ſince the year 1198. *Collected out of Hiſtories.*

1198. *Will. Malvoiſin*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow.*

1220. *Will. de Boſco*, B. of *Dumblane.*

1226. *Matth. Kinnimouth*, Biſhop of *Aberdeen.*

1239. *Will. Babington*, B. of *Glaſgow.*

1247. —— Abbot of ——

1248. *Rich.*

1248. *Rich. Innerkeithing* Bishop of *Dumblane.*
1259. *Gamelinus*, B. of St. *Andrews.*
1273. *Will. Wishart*, B. of *Glasgow.*
1280. *Will. Frazer*, B. of St. *Andrews.*
1298. *Maurice*, B. of the Isles.
1363. *Adam*, Bishop of *Brichen.*
1380. *John Lyon*, Lord *Glammes.*
1390. *Gilbert Grimlaw*, Bishop of *Aberdeen.*
1409. *Will. Lauder*, B. of *Glasgow.*
1434. *John*, B. of *Brichen.*
1436. Sir *Will. Creighton* of *Creighton.*
1444. *James Bruce*, B. of *Dunkeld.*
1448 *Patrick Lyon*, Lord *Glammes.*
1453. *Will. Sinclare*, Earl of *Orkney.*
1463. *Geo. Shorswood*, B. of *Brichen.*
1474 *John Lang*, B. of *Glasgow.*
1476. *Andr. Stewart*, Lord *Evendail.*
1484. *Will. Elphinstone*, B. of *Aberdeen.*
1494. *Archbald Douglass*, E. of *Angus.*
1497. *George Gordon*, E. of *Huntly.*

1502.

1502. *James Stewart*, Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*.
1512. *Alex. Stewart*, Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*.
1518. *James Beaton*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1526. *Gawin Dumbar*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1534. *William Stewart*, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*.
1539. Cardinal *David Beaton*, Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*.
1561. *George Gordon*, E. of *Huntly*.
1563. *James Douglas*, E. of *Morton*.
1567. *George Gordon*, E. of *Huntly*.
1570. *James Douglas*, E. of *Morton* again.
1572. *Archbald Campbell*, Earl of *Argile*.
1575. *John Lyon*, Lord *Glammes*.
1578. *John Stewart*, E. of *Athol*.
1579. *Coline Campbell*, E. of *Argile*.
1584. *James Stewart*, E. of *Arran*.
1591. *John Maitland*, L. *Thirlſtane*.

1598.

1598. *John* Grahame, E. of *Montroſs.*
1604. *Alexander Seatone*, Earl of *Dumfermline.*
1622. *George Hay*, E. of *Kinnoul.*
1635. *John Spotiſwood*, Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews.*
1641. *John Campbell*, E. of *Lowdoun.*
1660. *William Cunninghame*, Earl of *Glencairn.*
1665. *John Leſlie*, Duke of *Rothes.*

Writers of the Scottiſh Hiſtory.

Cornelius Hibernicus.

Veremundus, a *Spaniard*, Arch-Deacon of St. *Andrews*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation from its Original, till the Reign of King *Malcolm* the Third.

Johannes a Campo-bello, or *Campbell.*

Turgot Prior of *Durham*, and B. of St. *Andrews*, wrote the Lives of King *Malcolm Canmoir*, and of his Queen *Margaret.*

Liber

Liber Sconæ, a Chronicle written by the Monks of *Scoone*.

Liber Paſletenſis; The Black Book of *Paiſlay*, a Chronicle written by the Monks of *Paiſlay*.

Liber Pluſcartenſis; a Chronicle written by the Monks of *Pluſcardy*.

One Blind *Henry* wrote the Hiſtory of Sir *William Wallace* in Scottiſh Meeter.

John Barbour, Archdeacon of *Aberdeen*, did write the Life of King *Robert Bruce* in Scottiſh Meeter.

John Major, Provoſt of St. *Salvator's* Colledge in St. *Andrews*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation.

William Elphinſtone, B. of *Aberdeen*, wrote a Treatiſe of the Scottiſh Antiquities.

Hector Boeth or *Boyes*, Principal of the King's Colledge of *Aberdeen*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation, till the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, continued till the Reign of King

King *James* the Sixth, by *John Ferrerius* a *Piemontoiſe*, a Monk of *Pluſcardy*.

John Balenden, Archdeacon of *Murray* did tranſlate *Boyes* Hiſtory into Engliſh.

George Buchanan, *Præceptor* to King *James* the Sixth, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation till the year 1572.

Robert Johnſtone wrote a Continuation of the Scottiſh Hiſtory from the year 1572. till the year 1624. in Latine Folio.

John Leſlie, Biſhop of *Roſs*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation till the year 138—

Raphael Holinſhed, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation, till the Reign of King *James* the Sixth, continued by *Francis Thin*.

Will. Cambden wrote a Deſcription of the Kingdom.

John Dempſter wrote an Introduction to the Scottiſh Hiſtory.

David

David Chalmer wrote a Treatise of the Scottish Saints.

David Hume of *Godscroft* did write the History of the Earls of *Douglass*, and *Angus*.

William Drummond of *Hawthornden*, did write the Lives of the Five King *James*'s.

William Sanderson wrote the Lives of Queen *Mary*, King *James* the Sixth, and King *Charles* the First.

John Spotiswood, Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, did write the History of the Church of *Scotland*, from the first Plantation of the Christian Faith therein, till the Death of King *James* the Sixth.

The Office of the Chancellor of State, conferred upon him by that glorious Martyr King *Charles* the First, he discharged to the satisfaction of his Royal Master, and the advantage of the Church: He was a person of rare Ornaments, and in all

all things compleatly qualified for his Imployment; yet he did not escape the hard measure which other Loyal Subjects tasted of; for by the Covenanters he was forced to retire into *England*, where he met with entertainment more suitable to his worth: He ended his daies in a good old Age, and was honourably Interred in *Westminster Abby*, *Anno* 1639. after he had governed the See twenty four years.

George Wishart, Dr. of Divinity, and Bishop of *Edinburgh*, did write the Actions of *James* Marquess of *Montross*.

Robert Gordon of *Stralogh*, did write the *Theatrum Scotiæ*, being a description of the whole Kingdom, with the Maps of every particular Country; Printed by *Janson Bleau* at *Amsterdam*, a very excellent work: The mercenary Printer did him a double injury; first in printing with

with his Book, *Buchanan's* Seditious Pamphlet *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*; it being ſufficiently known that the Author was of no ſuch principle, but alwaies Loyal: Then in dedicating that work to the Uſurper *O. Cromwell*, whereas the Author ſent over to the Printer, a Dedication of his Book to His moſt Sacred Majeſty, at that time Prince of *Wales*; and the Copy of that Dedication written with his own hand, is yet in the Cuſtody of his Son, the Reverend *James Gordon*, Parſon of *Rothimay*: This much was neceſſary to be ſaid in vindication of that worthy Gentleman, who was one of the moſt Learned perſons of the Age he lived in.

If any think that this Treatiſe hath not ſwelled to that bulk, that might be expected from an undertaking of this nature, having ſo large a Subject to treat of; let this ſuffice for

an Anſwer, that the ſeveral calamities that have happened in this Antient Kingdom, may juſtly ſerve for an Apology, when it is to be conſidered, that after the Death of *Alexander*, the Third of that Name, King of *Scotland*, and all his Sons, which in one years ſpace died of a peſtilent Fever, which was never before known in this Kingdom; his Daughter being Queen of *Norway*, died in the ſame year, who left behind her a Daughter, whom after the Death of the King and his Sons, the Eſtates ſent for; to this effect Two Ambaſſadors were diſpatcht to *Norway*, to take care of the ſafe conveyance of this Young Lady, the only hope the Kingdom relyed on: It was not long after that theſe Gentlemen that were ſent to *Norway* returned, bringing News that this Lady was dead likewiſe: Conſider what fears and ſorrows at the hearing of theſe News,

did

did perplex the Subjects of this Kingdom: So many deaths falling out in the Royal Family, did preſage great calamities to enſue: For as the Loſs of ſo worthy a King was great; ſo their Fears was no leſs, becauſe of the uncertainty of the Succeſſion; Many Competitors (ſix they were in number) claiming the Inheritance of the Crown; and all of them, men of power and friendſhip: It muſt needs be ſuppoſed that they did divide the Realm, and ſo beget a Civil War; yet theſe who were truſted with the management of Affairs, during the Inter Reign, did by their Mediation, work them to a Compromiſe, and to remit the deciſion of the Controverſie to King *Edward* the Firſt of *England*, a Prince of long Experience, and much reſpected in that time: For this purpoſe divers Gentlemen were ſent to King *Edward*, who at that time was

in *France*, to inform him of the inconveniencies that were feared to fall out in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the courſe they had taken to prevent the ſame, intreating his help for quieting the State. King *Edward*, glad to have an hand in the making of a King in Scotland, dimitted them with many kind expreſſions of his kindneſs to the Kingdom, aſſigning a Dyet for the Competitors at *Norham* upon *Tweed*; at which Dyet the King was preſent; at this meeting there was no deciſion; all the Competitors except two, to wit, *John Baliol*, and *Robert Bruce*, were ordered to ceaſe from their claim: Of *Baliol* and *Bruce* an Oath was taken, that they ſhould abide and ſtand by the Sentence the King ſhould pronounce. The like Oath was taken by the Prelates Nobles, and other Commiſſioners, who ſwore to accept of him for their King,

King Edward *his Course for Extirpating the* Scots.

And now did the State seem to be wholly ruined; for *Edward* intending to make sure his Title, led away captive all that had the least ability to stir, and to extinguish, if it had been possible, the very memory of the Nation: He abolished all the Antient Laws of *Scotland*; traduced the Ecclesiastical Rites to the Forms of *England*; destroyed the Antient Monuments erected, either by the *Romans*, or their own Progenitors; burnt all the Registers, with that famous Library of *Restennoth* (wherein besides many other Volumes, were reserved the Books which King *Fergus* the Second brought with him from *Rome*) removed the Marble Chair, in which (as the Vulgar believed) the Fate of the Kingdom did

conſiſt: In fine, left nothing which might incite generous ſpirits to remember their former Fortunes, or encourage them in any ſort to virtue & worthineſs, which makes any account of the Kingdom as to its Regiſters the leſs voluminous: This is not a place to declare how the *Engliſh* afterward at *Banockburn*, were wholly defeated, without leaving any to carry the News thereof into *England*; but this would be too great a digreſſion.

The next thing to be conſidered is, What that Monſter of Rebellion, *Cromwell* I mean, thought fit as a very valuable pledge, to ſend to the Tower of *London*, *viz.* all the publick Regiſters, Records and Rolls of the Kingdom, which lay there, till His Majeſties happy Reſtauration; after which, by the King's Orders, they were ſent down by Sea, to be

King, that would be tryed to have the beſt Right; and for the greater aſſurance, all their Seals were appended to the Compromiſe.

Five years and ſome more were ſpent before the Controverſie was brought to an end: At laſt K. *Edw.* returned to *Berwick*, and calling the Twenty Four, to whom the important Affairs were committed, they were ſhut up in the Church, there to debate the Matter, none being permitted to have acceſs unto them, he himſelf now and then went in to know how their proceedings went; and perceiving the greater part inclined to *Bruce* his Right, he dealt with him, promiſing to inveſt him in the Kingdom, ſo as he would hold the ſame Crown of *England*: *Bruce* anſwered, that he was not ſo deſirous of Rule, as he would therefore prejudice the Liberties of the Kingdom, being it was ſufficiently

known that *Scotland* from the first Foundation of the State had been a Free and Independent Kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatsoever. The like offer he made to the other, who being more greedy of a Kingdom, than careful of his Honour, did yield thereunto. Afterwards *Baliol* assisted with the Nobility, did meditate upon a Revenge of King *Edward*'s proceedings with him in that Juncture of Time, by forcing *Baliol* to swear subjection to him, at which the Nobility were so much displeased.

About this Time King *Edward* sent to crave a supply of men to be sent him by virtue of the Late Allegiance sworn by *Baliol*, which was utterly rejected as unjust; he having then War with *France*: Upon this defection of *Baliol*, King *Edward* entered into *Scotland* with a mighty Army, and prevailed, *Baliol* being overthrown. *King*

be laid up in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; but the Ship that was loaden with them, was caſt away near the *Holy Iſland*; ſo they were all irrecoverably loſt and ſunk. *Dempſter* in his *Apparatus* to the Scottiſh Hiſtory, promiſed a great many things to the World, which he never performed. Some have thought that he only amuſed the People by the undertaking he mentions in that Book. Others believed that he knew a great many Manuſcripts beyond Sea, which were carried thither by Monks and Friers at the Reformation. In moſt Religious Houſes there was a Chronicle written of the Times; ſome in Rithme, Engliſh and Latine; ſome in Proſe; but there cannot be much made out of them, they being full of Legends and Stories: There are beſides very conſiderable Manuſcripts in *Scotland*, that relate to private Families, and give

…e an account of ſeveral publick …ranſactions; as the Hiſtories of the …amilies of the *Drummonds*, *Gordons* and *Duglaſs's*, &c. But they all come far ſhort of what might have been expected from theſe Regiſters that have been loſt and deſtroyed: Therefore we muſt rely upon the Credit of our Antient Hiſtorians, being there are no means left to correct them by.

H

FINIS.

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